The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 2212. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADVANCE

The Rebel Rear Guard Overtaken Near Williamsburgh.

A Brisk Skirmish on Sunday Afternoon.

Hot in Hand Conflict Between Regular and Rebel Cavalry.

Our Advance Guard at Williamsburgh Yesterday Morning.

The Main Body of the Rebel Army in Full Flight.

Further Particulars of the Evacuation of Yorktown.

EVIDENCES OF PRECIPITATE FLIGHT.

National Soldiers Wounded by the Explosion of Torpedoes.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4—7 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our cavalry and horse-artillery came up with the rear guard in their intrenchments, about one mile this side of Williamsburgh. A brisk fight ensued just as my Aid left. Sumner's Division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume, carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to secure all purposes.

We have, thus far, captured one heavy gun, and large quantity of tents, ammunition, &c. All along the line their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, but you may rest assured that its effects will be whatever greatest importance.

There shall be no delay in following up the rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells and springs, and near magazines, telegraph offices, in corpse-bags, barrels of dour, &c. Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner—some five or five killed and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril. Signed G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4—11:30 A. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

An impression just made shows that the rebels abandoned in their works at Yorktown two three-inch rifled cannon, two four and a half inch rifled cannon, sixteen 32-pounders, six 42-pounders, sixteen eight-inch columbiads, four nine-inch Dahlgrens, one ten-inch columbiad, one ten-inch mortar, and one eight-inch siege howitzer, with carriages and implements complete, each piece supplied with 70 rounds of ammunition. In the transports there were six field-pieces, which have not yet been examined. This does not include the guns left at Gloucester Point and their other works to our left.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM COL. ASTOR.

YORKTOWN, Va., May 4.

Publish, Pub. Reg., President Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: The rebels evacuated this place at 4 o'clock this morning, keeping up a brisk cannonade to the last moment, leaving all their heavy guns, slightly injured, with their ammunition; also, a large amount of material of war of every kind, abandoned intact or weak.

Hayes, Jacquess and Lee were present, and stated that the opinion that McClellan's disposition of his forces and artillery had made the place untenable.

Magruder fiercely and publicly urged fight. Fortifications very extensive and formidable, and their force very large. Our troops upon them before been thoroughly fought there and no great carnage, and might have lost. Our gunboats feeble has passed up the river, followed by large bodies of troops in transports; also several columns are moving rapidly along York River. We hope to come up with them before they can reach West Point. Our army in the finest condition and best spirits. The rebel army in much demoralized. You can use this as you think proper.

Yours truly, J. J. ASTOR, Colonel and A. D. C.

THE FIGHT NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH.

Advance of Gen. Hooker on the Rebel Position—The Rebel Rear Guard found to be Strongly Posted—Skirmish with Artillery—A Dashing Hand-to-Hand Cavalry Skirmish—Capture of Thirty-five Rebels, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, Sunday, May 4—P. M.

The advance of the forces under command of Gen. Hooker, with the view of ascertaining the position of the enemy, reached this place, two and a half miles from Williamsburgh, about 2 o'clock this afternoon on the road from Yorktown. The country, in this locality, was laid denuded, and but few of the houses occupied.

On emerging from a cover of woods, we came in view of Williamsburgh and the enemy's earthworks. At the time no guns were visible on the enemy's works, but a regiment of cavalry could be seen approaching, about one mile off, in line of battle.

Capt. Gerrish's reserve battery was then ordered to the front, to meet the enemy's approaching cavalry, while a portion of the Sixth Cavalry were deployed on skirmishers to the right and left. The first shot from the battery, was very effective on the enemy's cavalry, but never changed their course. About two hundred yards in the rear of Gerrish's Battery was an earthwork, which had all the appearance of being deserted, when all of a sudden our troops were opened upon by a deadly fire from artillery posted behind the works. At the same time the rebel cavalry continued advancing, until they were checked by a charge made by a portion of the First and Sixth Cavalry, which was performed in a most creditable manner. In more instances than one it was a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy, but, strange to relate, none of our men were made prisoners, while we captured about twenty-five of the enemy, among whom is Capt. PRESTON LEE, of the Third Florida Infantry.

Capt. Gerrish had fourteen horses killed.

Lieut. DeWees was mortally wounded.

One gun was lost by sticking fast in the mud.

Lieut. Emmons, of the First Cavalry, and ten men of the same regiment, were wounded.

Lieut. McClellan, of the Sixth Cavalry, was slightly wounded, as were also twelve others.

Lieut.-Col. Kerns, of the First Cavalry, had his horse shot under him, while engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with two of the enemy. He escaped with a few slight bruises.

Private Nugent, (Irish,) of Maj. Rucker's McClellan Dragoons, had his horse killed, and was severely wounded in the leg, by the explosion of a torpedo, while passing through Yorktown.

The rebel cavalry was forced by our men to abandon their position, but the want of infantry prevented our men from advancing on the enemy's works. It being evident that it was useless to attempt further operations, the troops fell back about two hundred yards to await the arrival of infantry.

Gen. Hancock's Brigade soon after arrived, but it was deemed advisable to defer further operations until to-morrow.

We have information that the enemy are still on this side of Williamsburgh.

The rear guard of the enemy is very strong, as was shown to-day.

KEYES.

NEWKIRK MEADOWS, May 5.

It commenced raining about 5 o'clock this morning, and has continued heavily up to this time.

There is no news from Williamsburgh, as it is yet too early in the morning to hear.

We will occupy Williamsburgh early this morning.

From there our course will depend upon that taken by the enemy.

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 5.

Yorktown was evacuated entirely by the rebels at 2½ o'clock on the morning of the 4th. During all the preceding day and night they kept up a heavy firing on our batteries all along the lines to cover their retreat. Our pickets pressed their positions on the morning of the 4th, and entered their abandoned intrenchments.

We captured a rebel gunner in the act of firing his piece. He said he was the last inhabitant of Yorktown. He had been firing the gun all night. I inspect the rebel works at 4 A. M. Not a white man, woman, or child, was to be seen. Articles of clothing, stores, and officers' camp furniture, lay scattered everywhere. None of the tents or houses were destroyed.

The retreat of the rebels appears to have been precipitate. They commenced dismounting and carrying their guns back to Williamsburgh, four days ago. Wagons have been engaged in transporting their ammunition, provisions and camp equipage for over a week past. Their sick and wounded, numbering over two thousand five hundred, were sent to Richmond ten days ago.

The rebel soldiers and negroes were at work on their intrenchments until 2 o'clock this morning, when their rear guard ordered the work to cease, and take up the march to Williamsburgh. In the house of Mrs. NELSON, where Gen. MAGRUDER had slept the night before the evacuation, I found several open letters lying unfolded on a table. Two were addressed to Gen. McCLELLAN, one to the First Yankee who comes, one to ABE LINCOLN. The following is the contents of those to Gen. McCLELLAN:

Gen. McClellan:

You will be surprised to hear of our departure at this stage of the game, leaving you in possession of this worthless town; but the fact is, McCLELLAN, we have other engagements to attend to, and we can't wait any longer. Our boys are getting sick of this damned place, and the hospital likewise, so good-bye for a little while.

(Signed,) Adjutant TERRY, C. S. A. M.

Tents were left standing, with bedding and articles of luxury in them. On the canvass and sides of the huts were caricatures of Yankee soldiers. Many of the tents were cut in different places. Four large tents for carrying heavy guns stood near the dock, with an immense quantity of lumber.

In the inside intrenchments were wooden guns protruding from the embrasures. West Magruder, which we built strong works to reduce, was found to be a weak place. Its inside works were sand-bags, piled up with logs of wood painted black on the end.

On the parapets northeast of Yorktown six guns are left. On the south side two 32-pounds bores were found spiked. Portions of Yorktown was undermined. The magazine doors are forbidden to be opened, for fear of explosion. Torpedoes and shells, with a fuse fastened to small wires, lie in the roads, redoubts, &c. The Fifth Regiment New-York (Duryée's Zouaves) had five men killed and several wounded by the explosion of a torpedo. The Thirty-eight New-York Volunteers, Col. ROBERT WARD, had two men killed and four wounded by the bursting of a prepared shell. This regiment were among the first to enter the rebel works. The Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers lost one man killed and two wounded. The Seventieth Regiment New-York Volunteers lost two men killed. Other casualties have occurred, but I cannot send you particulars at present.

As soon as the evacuation of Yorktown became known in the camps, the bands of the different regiment commenced playing, amidst cheering of the soldiers. The following order was sent to divisions and brigades, at seven A. M., from Gen. McCLELLAN:

"Commandants of regiments will prepare to march, with two day's rations, with the utmost dispatch. Leave not to return."

At about 8 A. M., the troops began to march; the First Regular Cavalry and four batteries of artillery leading. Tents were struck, knapsacks strapped, and within an hour after the order was given, the troops were marching on beyond Yorktown. The gunboats ascended the river to cut off the retreat of the enemy. They will go to West Point.

Ten thousand of the rebels were sent from Winder's Hill to reinforce an army sent from Richmond to oppose McDowell's advance, last Thursday week.

A number of guns, some of them spiked, were left at Gloucester Point, but the precise number I am unable to state. The fortifications at Gloucester consisted only of outside earthworks and could easily have been taken. The main body of the rebels are encamped three miles from Williamsburgh, near the James River.

On the night of the 3d, terrific firing was kept up until 12 o'clock within the rebel works. One of our Generals of the trenches reported that it was volleys of musketry and heavy cannonading against our lines, which proved a mistake. One of the rebel magazines had burst, and the fire continued to where a large number of boxes filled with cartridges were piled up. As each box caught the fire the report was similar to a regiment discharging a volley. Nineteen rebels were killed and over sixty wounded. The works at Yorktown are nothing like as formidable as we had been led to believe.

The total force of the rebels, according to reports found at the headquarters of Gen. MAGRUDER, was less than seventy thousand. No great battle is expected at Williamsburgh, as the rebel troops, particularly those under MAGRUDER, have mutinied on several occasions within two weeks. Five thousand of his men threatened to lay down their arms unless they received food and clothing. Three rebel Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and twenty men, were captured three miles the other side of Yorktown, and brought in. Since the third, over seventy deserters have come in, and they report their army as thoroughly disheartened and demoralized.

The rebel council of war was held in Mrs. NELSON's house at Yorktown, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. JEFF. DAVIS and two members of his Cabinet, Gens. LEE, MAGRUDER and nine other Generals were present. The debates were warm and exciting, but finally it was resolved to evacuate. The Generals intrusted with the orders of evacuation kept it a profound secret from the officers and men. The honor of first entering the enemy's main works belongs to the Seventy-third Regiment of New-York Volunteers, as will be seen by the following sent in to headquarters:

YORKTOWN, Sunday, May 4—6 A. M.

Capt. Jos. Dickinson, A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN: Yorktown is evacuated, and I claim for my regiment, (Seventy-third N. Y. V., HOOKER's Division,) the honor of first planting the Stars and Stripes upon the rebel fortifications in the town of Yorktown. (Signed,) W. R. BREWSTER, Colonel Seventy-third N. Y. V.

Baggage belonging to officers and preserved stores belonging to the Medical Department, have been captured. Letters and papers were found secreted in Mrs. NELSON's house, throwing much light on rebel movements. All the guns, about thirty, found at Yorktown are spiked with the exception of two. Only two guns were left in the front works of the rebels.

The Texas Rangers left as our forces were advancing.

A large force of the enemy are reported captured four miles beyond Yorktown.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

ONE MILE BEYOND YORKTOWN, Sunday, 10 o'clock A. M.

All day yesterday the rebels kept up a hot fire on Gen. PORTER's Division. No one was hurt. Our Parrot gun at Farmhalt Court-house occasionally answered them all last evening, and up to midnight lively firing was kept up. About that time their fire slackened considerably, and at 2 o'clock stopped altogether. We fired one or two more batteries at them, but got no answer. About 3 o'clock this morning a building at Yorktown was burned, and Prof. LOWE and Gen. HAZELBARAN went up in a balloon and found it was their storehouse at Yorktown wharf. At daylight they reported the forts empty. At 7 o'clock we occupied Yorktown without again being fired on, the guns of the enemy nearly all remaining spiked and dismounted. By the side of the river battery were large piles of ammunition, powder, balls and shells. Eighty guns were in Yorktown, which was surrounded by a semi-circle of fortifications. The earthworks were all constructed to cover one another, in ready position, but they must have eventually yielded could we have got round them. The gun we dismounted the other day killed and wounded fourteen rebels. The fort has been occupied by the First Battalion New-Orleans Artillery, the Eighth and Thirtieth Alabama Regiments, the Tenth and Fourteenth Louisiana Regiments, and the Thirteenth and Forty-fifth Georgia Regiments. These troops were ordered to report at Howard's Grove, four miles from Richmond, and left the fort at midnight. A rear guard was left, who waited for our appearance, and then retired in the greatest haste. Two deserters, who left their regiment in Williamsburgh at daylight, say the whole rebel army was in a panic. Prof. LOWE's balloon reconnoissance discovered their rear guard at 9 A. M. to be four miles out. Gen. McCLELLAN immediately ordered out the artillery and cavalry, and is pushing after them at full speed.

All our gunboats came up at 9 o'clock and landed some marines at Gloucester, who raised the United States flag amid cheering that could be heard across the river. The boats all then left, and are now running up York River, shelling the banks on both sides.

A number of mines had been prepared for our troops by placing percussion shells under ground, in the roadways and entrances to the fort. No whites were to be found; only a few negro women and babies. The town was most squalid and filthy. A few days of warm weather would have bred a pestilence. An abundance of flour and a large quantity of meat, salt and fresh, was left. All the tents were left, but no horses or wagons. The reports concur that the rebels consist of a mob of about 100,000 men, ill-fed, dirty and disheartened. The road from Yorktown to Hampton, on which we were encamped, was guarded by Fort Magruder, mounting a large number of guns, part of which were taken away and the rest spiked. Some of their works were well built and well laid out, while others were wretched contrivances. The work upon them was finished on Friday night, and the slaves sent to the rear under a guard. The rebels have nothing behind on which they can make a stand. Last night their camp fires all along were the same as usual. The dense woods along the peninsula enabled them to leave without being seen by the balloon. The large guns of the rebels were mostly columbiads, taken from the Norfolk Navy-yard. Some of them had been recently mounted. The fortifications, although of the roughest character, were very formidable, being surrounded by deep gorges, almost impossible to pass.

THE SUCCESS AT YORKTOWN.

What is Thought of it in Washington—Magnitude of Gen. McClellan's Preparations—Bad Chance for the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

There was evident pleasure depicted on the countenances of divers Congressmen to-day, while a short-lived rumor parallel that Gen. McCLELLAN's advance column of Union soldiers had been drawn into an ambuscade near Williamsburgh, and severely handled by the rebels.

At the time the rebels evacuated Yorktown Gen. McCLELLAN had constructed fourteen powerful batteries and three redoubts within breaching distance of their walls, with parallels connecting the whole. All the batteries were mounted last night, sixty-six heavy guns being in position, and ready to pour in their storm of shot and shell at the word of command. Among the guns mounted were two 200-pounders, three 100-pounders, six 13-inch mortars, forty-three 10-inch mortars, and about twenty Parrot guns of different calibres. In the redoubts were 8-inch brass howitzers and other very heavy guns. Gen. McCLELLAN was ready for the attack when the enemy saw his power and fled.

Gen. FRANKLIN's Division, which Gen. McCLELLAN has ordered to West Point, at the head of York River, was on board of transports when the rebels abandoned Yorktown. They were kept on board by McCLELLAN for the very service they are performing, and will doubtless be able to intercept the rebel retreat to Richmond, compelling them to give battle or surrender.

The main road of retreat up the peninsula is close on the bank of York River, which will bring the rebel army within range of our gunboats that are conducting FRANKLIN's transports to their rear. There are four gunboats in this service. McCLELLAN has transports sufficient to forward twenty thousand additional soldiers from Yorktown to West Point immediately. It will not be surprising if he captures the bulk of the rebel army, and takes Richmond in a week.

OUR LETTERS FROM YORKTOWN.

Firing along the Lines—Bursting of a Great Gun—The Evacuation Foreshadowed.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Saturday, May 3—11 A. M.

The firing from the rebels yesterday extended along our entire lines. The principal point aimed at was the Old Mill, on the Yorktown road. Several 68-pound shells fell in close proximity to it, without doing any damage.

Late in the afternoon the gun of the rebels which had kept a continued fire at the old saw-mill burst, killing a number of rebels who were standing on the parapet.

The enemy have been sending over to our camp a number of conical shot—10-pounders. They create a peculiar sound in passing through the air—something similar to the noise of a bumble-bee, by which name they are now recognized by the soldiers.

Company E, Eleventh Massachusetts, Capt. DAVIS, who were in possession of a redoubt, deserted their post yesterday afternoon, during the heavy firing of the rebels. Major T. HOLT, commander of the trenches, has reported them to headquarters for dereliction of duty.

The Farmhold Battery opened again on the water battery at Yorktown, with some effect. The rebels replied, throwing a shell or two right into our breastwork. No damage was done on our side. The rebels improve in their firing. They have some excellent artillerists in their army at Yorktown.

By the time this letter reaches you, the battle will probably have commenced.

One of our mortar batteries opened last night, creating consternation in one of the rebels' intrenchments.

12 o'clock M.—I have just seen our picket report. *None of the enemy's pickets were seen last night by our men, which seems very singular.* A negro, who came in this morning, reports that the rebels are evacuating Yorktown. M.

The Rebels in Pursuit of Information—How They were Gratified.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR WARWICK COURT-HOUSE, VA., May 3, 1862.

A report came in to Gen. CASEY last evening that the enemy were displaying a flag of truce from their works opposite his position. Capt. SAYRE, A. A. G., who was sent to discover its meaning, reports that it was probably a ruse on the part of the rebels to discover, if possible, the meaning of the recent reconnoissance in that vicinity. They had a suspicion, it is thought, that this reconnoissance was the cover to some attempt to erect works threatening their position; hence their anxiety to spy out the land. The flag was sent on the plea that they supposed we wished to open communication with them, having mistaken a newspaper, floating from the branch of a tree, for a flag of truce.

It is not strange that our newspapers should suggest the white flag to the rebels, filled as they are with reports of the taking of New-Orleans and the like. The Colonel of the Second Rhode Island, fearing lest they should miss this last interesting item, set a boat adrift yesterday, with a couple of newspapers, which safely navigated the Warwick River, and were seen to pass into the hands of the rebels, on the opposite bank.

A Spirited Bombardment—The Rebels Bad Marksmen, &c.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, VA., Saturday, May 3, 1862.

A heavy, and sometimes a rapid fire was kept up by the rebels throughout the entire day, yesterday, which was responded to with equal spirit from our batteries. What effect our shots had could not be ascertained, but several were observed, by aid of glasses, to fall just behind the enemy's parapets. In the afternoon a heavy gun, which the rebels had used incessantly, exploded, several of our officers, who were watching its fire, being witnesses to the circumstance. They also exploded two guns the day previous, one of the guns having been mounted on the Gloucester Point Battery.

As a general thing, the rebels overreach the mark. At one battery they fired over 100 shot and shell, all of which, with the exception of three or four, struck some distance in the rear. Their firing yesterday was also more promiscuous than it had been previously, and some shots struck in very objectionable quarters.

Two casualties only, from the effect of the rebel fire, occurred on our side. JOSIAH A. SPENCER, Co. C, Thirteenth New-York, was wounded in the thigh. A private in the Thirty-eighth New-York was also wounded.

An accident occurred on our line by the falling of a staging which had been used in the construction of a certain work, which resulted in the wounding of JAMES A. CLEMENS, Co. A, and HENRY J. VINCENT, Co. B, of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment. Their wounds are not regarded as serious.

In the morning the naval fleet moved up the river a short distance, but did not open fire.

SUMMIT MONROE, May 4.

Gen. SEDGWICK crossed Warwick Creek last night, with his division, and it is reported that the enemy have evacuated their works. A reconnoissance in force is ordered along the entire line of Gen. KEYES' command. I know, from careful personal observation, that the rebels have been very quiet during the past few days, showing themselves much less than usual. These, and other indications, have for several days excited suspicions that something unusual was going on over the river.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of the Merrimac—Her Engagement to Craney Island—The French Minister at Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 4, Via Baltimore, Monday, May 5.

The *Merrimac*, with two steamers made her appearance yesterday afternoon. After sailing around Sewall's Point for two hours, she returned to Craney Island, without exchanging a shot.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 5.

The regular newsletter from Old Point is received. It says the *Merrimac* remained out till 4 o'clock on the 4th inst., and then disappeared behind Sewall's Point. Since her last appearance she has had a ram twenty feet in length added to her bow.

The French Minister at Washington, M. MISSIESSY, arrived at Yorktown on Sunday morning in a special boat from Washington. The Commander was to go up for him last night.

NEWS FROM THE INNER TEMPLE.

Jeff. Davis' Coachman Arrived Within Our Lines.

Curious Revelations of Private Conversations—Mrs. Davis Thinks the Confederacy About "Played Out"—Probable Desertion of Virginia by the Rebel Leaders, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

The following statement, dated yesterday, on the Rappahannock, has reached Washington.

A colored man came in to-day from the other side of the river, and represented himself as JEFF. DAVIS' coachman. From an examination of him, this is probably the truth. He reports scraps of conversations overheard while driving Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS in the carriage, and between Mr. DAVIS and those who came to see him.

Mr. DAVIS and Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON had some heated discussions about the latter's retreat from Manassas. DAVIS disapproved of it, and ordered JOHNSTON to make a stand at Gordonsville. JOHNSTON declined to do this, and offered to resign, and was even disposed to go to Yorktown. Mrs. DAVIS said she thought this very bad in him, (JOHNSTON,) to be unwilling to go and help Gen. MAGRUDER.

The coachman overheard a conversation between JOHNSTON and the wife of DAVIS, the former saying if he had not left Manassas, McCLELLAN would have come out against him and cut him all to pieces.

Mrs. DAVIS read an article in the Richmond Examiner to her husband, saying that it was part of the Yankees' plans that Gens. BANKS and McDOWELL were to form a junction in Louisa or Caroline County, and move down on Richmond. DAVIS remarked he thought that was so, but his Generals would take care of them.

The coachman overheard a conversation between DAVIS and Dr. GWIN, formerly United States Senator from California. DAVIS said he had sent Gen. J. E. ANDERSON from North Carolina to resist the march of the Nationals from Fredericksburgh, and to delay them long enough for him to see the probable result of the contest before Yorktown, so that if that was likely to be unsuccessful he would have time to extricate his army from the peninsula and get them into Richmond and out of Virginia; that otherwise they would all be caught. The coachman represents that Mrs. DAVIS said "the Confederacy was about played out," and "that if New-Orleans was really taken she had no longer any interest in the matter, as all she had was there; that it was a great pity they had ever attempted to hold Virginia and the other non-growing Cotton States;" and that she said to Mrs. D. R. JONES, daughter of Col. JAMES TAYLOR, United States Commissary General of Subsistence, who was very anxious to get to Washington, where she has one of her children, "not to give herself any trouble, but to stay where she was, and when the Yankees came to Richmond she could go."

The coachman says that Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS have all their books, clothing and pictures packed up ready to move off; that there is much outspoken Union feeling in Richmond; that, having been a waiter in a hotel there, he knows all the Union men of the place, and that the Yankees are looked for with much pleasure, more by the whites than even the colored people. Confederate money is not taken when it can be avoided.

Miss DAVIS herself was refused, when she offered a $10 Confederate note, which she did in payment for something purchased for Mrs. BROWN.

Many of the Richmond people wish the Union troops to come, as they are half starved out.

The bank and Government property are all packed up for removal to Danville, near the North Carolina line.

Gen. JOHNSTON did not think they would succeed at Yorktown.

The coachman overheard the rebel officers say, if they failed at Yorktown and New-Orleans, they would leave Virginia.

National Typographical Union.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the National Typographical Union was commenced yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall, JOHN M. FARQUHER, of Chicago, President, in the Chair, and THOS. J. WALSH, of New-York, Secretary. Delegates were present from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Rhode Island, Iowa, Ohio and California. The Committee on Credentials reported the following gentlemen duly accredited and entitled to seats in the Convention: New-York City, D. W. Flynn, F. M. Browne, W. G. Cowles; Albany, S. H. Oakey, W. Wallace, J. C. Briggs; Philadelphia, J. W. Briley, Thos. J. Chase, Jos. P. Kelley; St. Louis, Thos. Nagle, Sam. Slawson; Boston, John German, A. Keech, W. A. Montgomery; Harrisburgh, John D. Kinsdorf; Rochester, Geo. E. Herrick, C. K. Stump, Thos. Flynn; Detroit, J. H. Walker; Chicago, John M. Farquher; P. J. J. O'Connor, Geo. W. Morris; San Francisco, Jeremiah Gray; Providence, Israel Amesbury, P. A. McDonald; Grand Rapids, G. W. Howard, O. W. Easton; Cleveland, J. R. Vought; Syracuse, O. Y. Squires, J. F. Santee.

Whereas no session of the Union was held in 1861, considerable discussion arose with regard to remitting the percentage tax of the auxiliary societies, for that year, which occupied the entire session of yesterday. The question was finally settled by the passage of a resolution calling for the payment of the percentage tax for 1862, by a vote of 23 to 5. The Convention then adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock, when the annual election of officers will take place.

The Police Among the Concert Saloons.

The Police, last evening, made an attack upon Canterbury Hall, also, upon the concert saloon No. 444 Broadway, for a violation of the law relative to those places of amusement. JOHN LEE, the proprietor of Canterbury Hall, his clerk, WM. CLARK, his barkeeper, FRANK HICKS, and fifteen of the waiter-girls in the establishment, were taken into custody about 10 o'clock, by the Police, and all conveyed to the Station-house.

At the Concert Saloon No. 444 Broadway, the proprietor, Mr. BUTLER, and six waiter girls, were arrested, and conveyed to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were locked up for the night by Capt. WILLIAMSON. Since the law went into operation, Mr. BUTLER, the proprietor of the latter place, has been very careful about the violation of it, until last evening. The Police have been very vigilant and ready to detect any who might lay themselves liable to the penalty prescribed by the new statute, and last night they made, as they believe, a very large haul of law-breakers. The parties will all be taken before the Police Courts, this morning, for examination.

CITY COURT CALENDAR.—For this day.—Nos. 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The Reported Capture of Baton Rouge Confirmed.

The Gunboats Proceeding Up the River.

General Butler's Forces Occupying New-Orleans.

Great Union Demonstrations in the City.

Latest News from Pittsburgh Landing.

Loud and Continuous Cannonading Heard.

CAIRO, Monday, May 5.

A special to the Times from Cairo to-day says that a refugee from Memphis brings the news of the occupation of Baton Rouge by the Federal forces, and the passage up the river of the gunboats.

Gen. Butler's army had landed at New-Orleans. An immense amount of cotton had been discovered and seized.

The Union citizens had held a meeting, which was attended by numbers, indulging in the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

According to our informant but little opposition will be made to our gunboats coming up the river. At Baton Rouge a few rebel troops were hastily marshalled and stationed there, but they fled on the approach of the Federal fleet.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 5.

A refugee from the South, who was at New-Orleans when our fleet arrived, says our forces captured a large quantity of cotton, sugar and other property.

LATEST FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

CAIRO, Monday, May 5.

The steamer *Antelope*, from Pittsburgh Landing Sunday Morning, has arrived.

At the Affair at Farmington, on Saturday, Gen. Pope took between two and three hundred prisoners, nine tents, camp equipage, four pieces of artillery and several hundred muskets.

At the time the *Antelope* left Pittsburgh Landing *loud and continuous firing was heard.* The cause was not ascertained.

Recent arrivals of deserters from Fort Wright confirm the report that Gen. THOMAS is in command there. The actual force there now does not exceed 5,000 or 6,000.

MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

The Schooners Arctic and Belle Captured off the South Carolina Coast—The Cargo of the Ella Warley.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

On April 26, at 6:40 P. M., the United States steamer *Flambeau*, Lieut.-Comdg. UNDERWOOD, captured the schooner *Arctic*, under English colors, about seven miles south of Stono, S. C. She was from Nassau, N. P., purported to be bound to Port Royal, with a cargo principally of salt, coffee and other articles now very much needed in a Southern port. The captain admitted that the families of himself and crew are residents of Charleston. She was sent to New-York for adjudication.

On April 28, the United States steamer Penguin, Acting-Master L. G. CRANE, commanding, captured the schooner Belle. Capt. CRANE reports that when about thirty miles off Charleston, S. C., he saw a craft running N. W. by W., and proceeded on his course, intending to speak her as he supposed she was bound in stays, and hailed and searched. She then changed his course, and gave chase for two hours, when he fired a shot across her bows. He then hoisted the English colors and continued her course. Another shot was fired across her bow to which no attention was paid, but a third striking just ahead of her, caused her to heave to. She was from Nassau, N. P., and purported to be bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of salt, coffee and sugar. The captain, on being hailed, claimed to be in distress, saying he had sprung a leak, and had carried sail on her to be relieved from the pumps into the nearest port. The schooner has been sent to New-York for adjudication.

The cargo of the *Ella Warley*, (*Ivaka*,) captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*, consisted of pig lead, sheet copper, iron in bundles, slabs of zinc, cases of hardware, which proved to be Enfield rifles, surgical and nautical instruments; cotton cards, drugs, saltpeter, potash, soda, cream of tartar, copperas, castor oil, potash, indigo, wool, paper and stationery, cigars, candles and tallow, confectionery, [illegible] of, butter, cheese, bread, tea, alcohol, gin and brushes. Many articles were found on board destined to Charleston, S. C., among others, two boxes of cigars, very handsomely gilded up, and bearing the "To His Excellency President DAVIS, from Fraser & Co., Charleston." The log-book was mutilated, and the names were cut off of many places it could be laid bold of in the navigation of the vessel.

Important papers were also discovered, which, it is thought, will show her real character and destination. Several of the passengers and crew have stated that she was bound to Charleston. Her Captain is a resident of Charleston with his family there, and the Engineers are also from there. She had on board a well-known Charleston pilot named LOCKWOOD, who engaged at high wages to take her in and out, and many of her officers and passengers are natives of that same place. The coal found on board of her was about sufficient for the voyage from Nassau to Charleston, but not to St. Johns, and the quantity of water was small.

The *Santiago de Cuba* also seized, April 30, off the Coast of Georgia, bearing for Charleston, S. C., when first discovered, the schooner *Mercy*, with the British flag. Her register was dated Nassau, April 19, "which shows, of Charleston," was visible on her stern under the new name. She cleared from Nassau for Baltimore April 21, with a cargo of salt, coffee, sugar, manufactured in New-York, drugs, leather, rum, cotton goods, stationery, cum lavanne, matches, tea, [illegible] dishes, salts or saltpetre.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Stocks on the Stock Exchange.....May 5, 1862.

[illegible]			100	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]			100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]			100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]			100	do

Total.....

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1869.

The statement of deaths in this City for the week ending last week of last and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending April 30, 1869—
From acute disease.....
From chronic disease.....
Total.....
Week ending May 4, 1869—
From acute disease.....
From chronic disease.....
Total.....
Increase this week.....
Children of native parents.....
Children of foreign parents.....

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1868:

Week ending May 2, 1868.....
Week ending May 4, 1869.....
Decrease this week.....

The number of interments in Potter's field compared with the corresponding week of last:

Week ending May 2, 1868.....
Week ending May 4, 1869.....
Decrease this week.....

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, &c., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1869.

To Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: The following is a schedule of the work of this Bureau for the week ending May 5, 1869:

Respectfully submitted, THOS. M. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received.....
Notices for Abatement served.....
Nuisances abated, under Notice.....
Stoves and Water Closets cleaned.....
Loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits.....
Dead Horses removed from the City limits.....
Dead Cows removed from the City limits.....
Dead Sheep removed from the City limits.....
Dead Hogs removed from the City limits.....
Dead Dogs and small animals removed from the City limits.....
Barrels of Offal removed from the City limits.....
Bedding, Furniture, &c., REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS, &c., BURNED, or REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS.

Beef	450	Pork	100
Veal	200	Tripe	170

A Rebel Chaplain.

From the Louisville Journal, May 1.

The Rev. Moses Akin, chaplain of a rebel regiment, was recently captured and brought to this city, where he has been examined and held to bail in the amount of $10,000, which he doesn't seem to have a very fair chance of obtaining. This reverend rebel, like the shell of a clam or oyster, is a pretty "hard case." He was formerly a preacher near Greensburgh, in this State, where, about two years ago, he seduced a young woman, and was suspended by his church. He seemed deeply penitent, and, after a short time, was restored to the ministry. He, however, has relapsed another version, and, dreaming of a second restoration, he concluded, instead of going into a second repentance, to go off and take holy service in the rebel Confederacy.

We understand that two or three respectable gentlemen are trying to get him off from his imprisonment. One of them who knows him personally, pleads to a city functionary in his behalf that "he is as good a man above the waistband as any in the world." But there's no doubt that in Akin there is as much rebellion against the laws above the waistband as below.

Sales of Real Estate—May 8.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot north side of Division-street, 44 feet 4 inches west Ridge-street, by lot front by 52 feet east side, and 51 feet on west side.....$7,475

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 18
Bohemia	Southampton	New-York	April 21
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 22
Seven Sealas	Liverpool	New-York	April 25
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 28
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 28
Rhine	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Scotia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Bohemia	Liverpool	New-York	May 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 22
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 1
Europa	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North America	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Bremen	New-York	Liverpool	May 26
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Oahaba	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 9:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 9½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or two gentlemen and their wives, will find a delightful Summer home in a small family residing in the pleasant village of Yonkers. The house is well furnished; extensive and well-shaded grounds surround the house, which contains large, airy rooms, with gas and closets. A good stable is on the premises, and access to the City is frequent and easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 110 Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, four children and nurse, at a first-class three-story and attic house 30 to 35 miles from the City, and within a reasonable distance of railroad station. The Hudson River route preferred. Address, giving all particulars, G. P. T., Box No. 2,411 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE adults, in a healthy locality; a fair price will be paid. *Parties wishing such should apply at our office immediately, as it is the only reliable place in the City to secure first-class boarders.* Established 1854. No. 1 Great Jones-st. FEET & GAUL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY near Tarrytown, desire to let four rooms to adults, with board. The house is large with all modern conveniences, and situated in a healthy and beautiful locality. Address S., Box No. 28 Post-office, Tarrytown. Will E. Jones please send his address.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN adults with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York. Five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J., care of J. H. L., No. 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT 44TH-ST. AND EAST River, a few gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board for a few months. The most beautiful location in the city.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—The Fairfield House will be ready for company May 1, 1869. To those who desire a pleasant and quiet Summer resort, it has long been acknowledged that Fairfield is an ideal spot. The house is in the village, in a healthy and very pleasant portion of the town of Long Island Sound, and about two hours' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The Fairfield House is fitted up in modern style, furnished in the best manner, lighted with gas, and is in all of its appointments specially adapted to families desiring to spend the Summer in the country. Transportation to and from the City is very accessible, and within an hour's drive from the City Hall. The house is very desirable in every respect, and not expensive. Parties will be waited upon with further particulars by addressing COUNTRY DWELLING, Box No. 2,078 Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—Seven and eight room cottages, carriage-houses and stables, ice-houses filled, fine bathing, and unsurpassed water and inland views, good roads, 1½ hours from New-York by steamer *Long Island* from Fulton-slip, avoiding the dust and nuisance of the cars; on the grounds of Fort Schuyler. Also, two suites of rooms, immediately on the water, will be let, with board, to desirable parties only, for the Summer. Apply to S. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st., or to the subscriber, Great Neck, L. I. E. L. TREDWELL.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ISLIP, L. I.—LARGE mansion, stables, out-buildings, lawn, garden and ten acres of choice land, with privilege of fishing in a trout pond and shooting over about 5,000 acres of land. Rent, $150 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A NEAT furnished cottage, for the Summer season, situated on Tompkinsville-av., three minutes' walk from the Railroad Ferry, Vanderbilt's Landing. Inquire of D. G. GARRISON, near the Landing.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Completely furnished, large, handsome stone house, with beautiful grounds, in the suburbs of Newburgh, commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON.—Half an hour from 30th-st., in lot, for 6 or 12 months; fine house, and beautiful situation; rent moderate. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in their own premises, will accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board, and rooms furnished or unfurnished. House first class. Dinner at 6 to 6 P. M. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 30th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board may be obtained at No. 61 Gold-st., Brooklyn; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to Fulton Ferry; dinner at 4½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAN board with a pleasant home in a small private family, on Staten Island; terms very reasonable. Address Duty to HOME, Box No. 106 Tribune Office.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family, at No. 18 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT BOARD WITH FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 141 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

A LARGE PLEASANT PARLOR AND two bedrooms, one large and one small, on the second floor, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen, may be had with good board at the superior house, containing all the modern improvements, No. 139 East 17th-st.; a fine location, convenient to Union and 4th-ave., near Gr. Synag. Church and Stuyvesant Park.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ELEGANT ROOMS, single or en suite, on 2d and 3d floors, with board, at No. 87 Henry-st. House large and first-class, and in first-rate order, with bath and gas throughout; food nicely cooked and served; table superior, and in all things desirable in first-class boarders.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN SOUTH Williamsburgh, would let, on reasonable terms, a room with couch-bed, to a party of four or five gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Reference required. Address L. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND one or two single gentlemen, can obtain elegantly furnished rooms, with board, in the house, opposite Stuyvesant, as a first-class private boarding house. No. 207 West 23d-st., corner of 7th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

NO 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—VERY LARGE AND fairly rooms, handsomely furnished, in suites or single, to let to gentlemen without board; house has all the modern improvements.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated with the comforts of a quiet home in a strictly private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 9 East 20th-st., before 8 or after 6 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—SUITABLE for a family, at No. 18 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, for sale by all dealers. Stores steady and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Ludlow-st., and of the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND APPURTENANCES, second hand, for sale cheap. Apply to WALLACE & BULKLEY, corner of Albany and West Broadway.

METALS.

SHEET IRON—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT, all sizes, Russian Iron, Galvanized, numbered. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 313 Water-st.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent rotary brooms—none other genuine. Depot for Zenkin, Ferris & Hope Horse-brushes, &c. J. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manufs., 303 Pearl-st.

SERGEANT'S SWORD WANTED.—ADVERTISER has money to invest in good swords, and will pay a low price, may hear of a purchaser by addressing, giving full particulars and price, P. Box No. 773 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE HERALD BUILDING, Nassau-st., opposite Spruce-st., rooms for lawyers or other professional men.

TO LET—No. 108 WEST TWENTY-NINTH-ST., near Broadway, 3-story, 22 feet wide, with water.
No. 110 West 29th-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 112 West 29th-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 114 West 29th-st., 3-story, brick.
No. 116 West 29th-st., 3-story, brick.
No. 118 West 29th-st., 3-story, brick.
No. 120 West 29th-st., 3-story, brick.
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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, containing about six acres, and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in gardens and lawns, ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate.

The house is large and very neat, Gothic style, and built within the last seven years, in the most thorough manner, having all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Being on elevated grounds overlooking the town of Northampton, it commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River Valley, the mountains of Montague, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access from the cities, being within five minutes' walk from the railway station, where three daily trains leave for and arrive from Boston and New-York, and being connected within arrangements of unsurpassed excellence, very large amount of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

TERMS OF SALE LIBERAL.

Apply to

Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, or

WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Mansion House, Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property, formerly owned by William Ingersoll, Esq., in the village of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

The grounds, containing about four acres, are tastefully laid out in gardens and lawns, ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate.

The house is large and very neat, Gothic style, and built within the last seven years, in the most thorough manner, having all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Being on elevated grounds overlooking the town of Northampton, it commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River Valley, the mountains of Montague, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1862.

TERMS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars (of past).

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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THE WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who may form a Club of THE subscribers at the rate, shall receive a copy for himself, or have twenty One Dollars credited on his subscription. The DAILY, Semi-Weekly and Weekly may be delivered at the houses of their subscribers in the City of New-York, free of charge, on the payment of the Subscription Money to the Agents.

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MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hamlet and Poor Pillikin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rose of Ulloa.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Encantadas.

WOOD'S GARDEN—The Hunchback.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the 250,000 Nutt—Lecture, Performance, Living Whale, &c., &c. Afternoon and Evening—Curious Performances at Half Past 3 o'clock.

BROADWAY GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th-av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

SOUTHS, No. 701 BROADWAY—Christy's "Best of the Ancients," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOOPER CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' Popular Ice Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 543 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The object of the visit of M. Mercier, the French Minister, to the rebel capital, is explained in dispatches from our special Washington correspondence, published in this morning's Times. His mission, it will be seen, notwithstanding his express denials, was a diplomatic one, and extremely important as bearing upon the pending struggle between the Government and the rebels. He carried assurances to the leaders in the rebellion that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations; that they must not expect recognition; that the blockade is considered perfectly effectual; that they are fighting beaten in arms, and that their independence as a nation is impossible. They were further assured that the destruction of cotton and tobacco, as threatened, would be a most serious injury to the cause; that a resort to guerrilla warfare could not be tolerated, as it would be merely a return to barbarism; and that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world. At the same time, M. Mercier carried assurance that Mr. Lincoln's Administration would be held to a strict observance of the programme with which it started to conduct the rebellion—the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved. Of course, the object of the French Minister's visit was perfectly understood in Washington, and fully approved.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated 7 P. M. Sunday, informs us that our cavalry and horse artillery had come up with the rebel rear guard in the vicinity of Williamsburgh, and that a brisk fight had taken place, the particulars of which he had not yet received. These particulars are, however, furnished by a correspondent who accompanied the advance. The rear guard of the rebels was found to be very strong, and posted in an earthwork about two miles from Williamsburgh, supported by a considerable body of cavalry. The enemy opened upon our advance with artillery from their intrenchments, and at the same time their cavalry approached our position until they were charged upon by a portion of the First and Sixth National Cavalry, when, after a hand-to-hand contest, they were driven back, with a loss of twenty-five prisoners, among them is Capt. Frank Lee, of the Third Florida Infantry. The rebels being found in such strong force, it was deemed useless to attempt further operations until the arrival of more infantry, and our troops bivouacked for the night in sight of the enemy's rear-guard, while the main body still continued the retreat beyond Williamsburgh. Our latest dispatch from the advance is dated yesterday morning, at which time operations had not been renewed, although our troops expected to occupy Williamsburgh immediately, from which point their course would depend upon the direction taken by the enemy. Meantime a large body of National troops, convoyed by our gunboats, were proceeding up York River, in the direction of West Point, with a view, if possible, to intercept the progress of the rebel retreat. The line of rebel retreat passes near the river at several points and it was expected that our gunboats would be able to give a good account of themselves there. It will be seen from our dispatches, that the chivalrous rebels, before evacuating Yorktown, placed the usual assortment of torpedoes, shells, etc., in positions where they would be likely to explode and maim the some of our men, several of whom were killed and wounded by them.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac*, which made her appearance below Sewall's Point on the 4th, remained in sight until 4 o'clock P. M., and then returned behind the point and returned to Craney Island. She is said to have had her ram damaged to twenty feet since her encounter with the Monitor.

A colored man, representing himself to be Jeff. Davis's coachman, arrived within our lines on the morning of Sunday, and makes some curious revelations regarding the condition of affairs in the rebel capital, and especially as to the temper and feelings of the arch-traitor and his family and immediate friends. From scraps of conversation overheard, it is quite evident the rebel leaders begin to despair of their cause, especially since the fall of New-Orleans. Mrs. Jeff. Davis is of the opinion that the "Confederacy is about played out."

The War Department has received a dispatch confirming the report published in the Times yesterday, that the Texan rebels had suffered another defeat in New-Mexico. The battle was fought between Gen. Canby and the Texans at Paralto, on the 1st, near the Gallinas, where the enemy had fortified themselves. Our loss was 25 killed; the enemy's loss was not ascertained. Gen. Canby made a detour and got below the enemy, while Major Pino, with another force, attacked them in the rear. After twenty-five minutes conflict was probably to be taken, as their only alternative is to surrender or to fly to the mountains, where Indians await them.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, the bill to limit the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, was reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment making the number of Major-Generals thirty instead of twenty. This amendment was adopted. A debate then occurred in reference to the number of Brigadier-Generals proper to appoint—a point which was not decided. The bill was laid over. A bill donating public lands to States and Territories which provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts, was introduced and referred. A resolution offered by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, to suspend all business under the act to secure pay, bounty, pensions, etc., to the officers and men employed in the Western Department, was referred. The Homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. Foster, of Kansas, made a speech in opposition to it. The Confiscation bill was afterward considered until the Senate went into Executive Session. No other business was done in open session.

In the House, a bill for the punishment of treason, and the more effectual suppression of the rebellion, was introduced by Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to provide increased revenue from imports, and to pay the interest on the public debt, was passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A motion to postpone it until the second Monday in December next, was defeated,—and the previous question on the bill was ordered to be taken to-day at 2 o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 23d ult., with advices from Europe three days later, arrived at this port late last night. The news is not specially important. The news of some of the recent great successes of the National arms had reached England, and created some excitement. The comments of the London *Times* on these events will be found elsewhere in this morning's Times.

The California mails and treasure which left San Francisco on the 20th ult., reached this City last evening by the *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on the 27th. The treasure-list foots up over $600,000. The intelligence from California by this arrival is not so late as has been received by telegraph overland. Advices from Jamaica to April 8, received in Panama, report that the Confederate steamer *Nashville* boarded the American schooner *Gilfillan*, from Philadelphia, bound to Falmouth, Jam., with an assorted cargo, on the 10th February last, and after ridding her of her cargo, set her on fire. Later advices are received from the South American States, but there is nothing of importance. Ex-President Montt, of Chili, has been impeached by several citizens for his conduct in connection with the case of Capt. Lesley, of the bark *Louisa Bragnolen*, who was tried and found guilty in England for having taken from Valparaiso, as prisoners, to the United Kingdom, four Chilian gentlemen, who were banished from Chili in 1859. The case is likely to be tried soon, and would cause great public excitement. In Peru all is quiet. The result of the convocation of the Electoral College in May was anxiously expected. From the United States of Colombia there is nothing of interest.

Lieut. C. H. Tompkins, who made that brilliant cavalry charge into Fairfax last Summer, has been promoted to a colonelcy of volunteers, and is assigned to the command of the First Vermont Cavalry, serving with Maj.-Gen. Banks' Division.

Parson Brownlow publishes a card in the Philadelphia papers, denying, in the strongest terms, the statement that his wife and children, who lately arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond, under a flag of truce, with the family of Hon. Horace Maynard, are friendly to the rebel cause. He states that the Unionists in East Tennessee are terribly and cruelly persecuted, and appeals to the Government to rescue them.

Mr. Bradford A. Manchester died in Buffalo on May 2. He entered the printing-office of the Buffalo *Patriot* as an apprentice in 1831; became foreman of the *Commercial Advertiser* in 1835; in 1836 was promoted to a partnership in the same establishment, and so continued until 1838, when he withdrew and engaged in other pursuits. In 1843 he commenced the publication of the Buffalo *Gazette*, and in 1846 established the *National Pilot*, which was merged into the Buffalo *Courier* on July 1, 1846. He engaged in the banking business in 1856, and continued in it until the time of his death.

Perry Davis, the inventor of the "Pain Killer," which bears his name, died at Providence, R. I., on Friday last. Mr. Davis has long been identified with the benevolent interests of Providence, and his liberal gifts will be missed by religious and charitable societies. He leaves a fortune for his family.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Seamen's Friend Society took place at Irving Hall last evening. Wm. A. Booth presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Stuart, Rev. J. Tons, D. D., Rev. A. A. Willets, of Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held last evening, the ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to issue an additional sum of $353,000 of Central Park Improvement Fund stock was concurred in. The Clerk of the Common Council was directed to procure suitable badges for the members of both Boards. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the Common Council have legally the right to appoint 200 Commissioners of Deeds, and no more. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular session last evening. It was brief and unimportant, being confined principally to routine business, a full report of which will be found officially published in another portion of this paper.

There were a large number of arrests made last night by the Police, of parties found violating the recent act of the Legislature in reference to the Concert Saloons. Canterbury Hall, and the saloon at No. 444, were broken up by the Police, and all the persons found engaged therein were arrested and taken to the Station-house. They will be brought before the Police Court this morning for examination.

The Concert Saloon case was before the Supreme Court, at General Term, yesterday, but, contrary to expectation, the argument on the main question did not go on, it appearing from an affidavit of Inspector Carpenter that the girl was not arrested by the duly constituted Police authorities, but by a constable, at the instance of private parties, who wished the questions involved to be early passed upon and determined. A case is pending before Judge Daly, in the Common Pleas, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of his unwarranted ejectment from one of their cars.

The Stock Exchange had a further rise of 2 ⅌ cent. on United States 6 ⅌ cents, yesterday, and to this succeeded a large speculative business in State Stocks and Railway Shares, at rapidly advancing prices. Gold and Treasury 7.30 ⅌ cent. Bonds each advanced to 103¼@103¾ ⅌ cent. Exchange on London, 114@114½ ⅌ cent.

Annual elections of officers at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, checked business. Breadstuffs were generally quiet; Flour and Corn were depressed. Provisions were in fair demand; Mess Pork was dearer. Coffees, Sugars and Whisky were in more request, the latter article at advanced rates. Metals, Oils, Seeds, Hops, Hemp, Fruit, Tobacco and Naval Stores were sparingly purchased. Tallow was more sought after. Cotton was dull and unsettled. The freight market favored shipowners, though engagements were restricted.

The Anniversaries.—The Anniversaries of the several religious and benevolent organizations of the country are quietly proceeding. The attendance is much diminished by causes which last year suspended the meetings altogether; but, *en revanche*, the war has brought up multitudinous objects of the deepest and freshest interest, given new directions to charitable as well as to religious endeavor, and in this way compensated the absence of numbers with the profound importance of the discussions. The public must remember that in consequence of the steady and daily pressure of war, many our usual couple reports have to be withheld. The fact suggests, as the only indemnity for the defect, a personal attendance at the meetings.

Highly Important Disclosures—The Secret of M. Mercier's Mission to Richmond.

When, three weeks ago, the Envoy of the French Government sought permission to visit the rebel capital, and having obtained it, left upon his mysterious errand, public curiosity was profoundly stirred. What at a moment so critical could be the business between the French Emperor and the rebel chief? Was it in the interest of France, or of mankind, or, more strictly, of the American people, that these impenetrable negotiations were to be conducted? There was no fact, of course, beyond the bare visit to go upon. On a foundation so narrow, optimists were content to build nothing broader than an attempt to release the tobacco crop, stores of which had been bought, paid for, and housed in Richmond, on account of the French Government, but which the rebels declined to release, and the National Government to pass, if released, through the blockade. The object was thought not to be unworthy of a Minister Plenipotentiary. Of tobacco the Imperial Government has a monopoly. If supplies were wanting to the smoking and snuffing subjects of Imperial rule, it would be impossible to foretell the political, to say nothing of the commercial consequences to the Empire; and in this view the dispatch of a Prince of the blood-royal would have been justified by the urgent need.

The Secessionists, on the other hand, saw nothing but an instant and intimate alliance between the French Emperor and the insurgents. He had determined to take up their cause, on various conditions, the condoning of his assault upon Mexico being the principal; and it was asserted, with all the brazen effrontery of the *Herald*, that the preliminaries of the treaty which was to bring French fleets and armies to the aid of Davis, had been already ratified.

It is our fortune this morning to lay before the readers of the Times what is, without doubt, the genuine import and significance of M. Mercier's journey. Our Washington correspondence reveals the whole story. It was not in the interest of trade, it was not in the interest of rebellion, that the important visit was made. The French Minister went by direct instruction of his master to tell the insurgents that mankind regarded their experiment as having ended, and that in failure; that, having measured material resources and material attributes with the National Government, they had been found unequal to the conflict; that a further prosecution of a bootless war would be a damage to the world, which other nations were not called upon to suffer gratuitously; and that its continuation by the only means which the rebels now propose, namely, the destruction of the crops, the devastation of the country, and the licensing of innumerable marauding and guerrilla parties, is an outrage upon civilization, which cannot for a moment be suffered. The strict adherence of the National Executive to the programme laid down by Mr. Lincoln at the outburst of the war, is pointed out to the rebel Government. His emancipation policy is commended as a proper basis of accommodation between the two sections; the North withdrawing all proposals for immediate manumission, and the South undertaking to provide for the prospective and gradual liberation of all its slaves. On these general principles the Emperor, through M. Mercier, declares the contest should be terminated; and to frame an equitable adjustment he impliedly tenders his services as arbiter. The rebel government is left to infer that in declining such pacific settlement, it will incur that adverse opinion of mankind, in the presence of which no nationality can perpetuate its existence.

The importance of this diplomatic intervention it is impossible to exaggerate. It must dissipate the last hopes of the rebels. Against a world thus practically in arms against them, they cannot make head. The obstinacy of the insurgents in a cause bad at once and hopeless—a cause which paralyzes the industry, and starves the working classes of Europe, which presents to civilized humanity the spectacle of atrocities, from which savages in this nineteenth century abstain, which in a word destroys the political balance of the world, and all under pretence of perpetuating a domestic institution, from which philanthropy revolts; these conditions of the struggle cannot be sanctioned by Christendom even through acquiescence; and hence the propriety of the Imperial protest. If the rebels persist in fighting, they must be prepared to find their antagonist backed hereafter by all there is good, and great, and powerful on the face of earth.

From our present stand-point it is impossible to tell what influence the representations of the French Envoy may have excited. Have they anything to do with the precipitate adjournment of the rebel Congress, the evacuation of New-Orleans, the rumored withdrawal of Beauregard from Corinth, the evacuation of Yorktown, the inactivity of the *Merrimac*? Is the basis of submission so far arranged that it only requires a preparation of the Southern mind for the act. Through a series of reverses, demonstrating the utter hopelessness of resistance, and the certainty of subjection? On these questions, the events of the next few days will throw great light. It is not at all impossible that the leaders of treason will yield to the force of circumstances and external pressure, and make full restoration to the Union upon the terms prescribed by Mr. Lincoln. A different decision they must at last see to be suicidal.

The Flight and Pursuit of the Rebel Army.

The flight from Yorktown of the main body of the army of the rebel Confederacy indicates, beyond dispute, the breaking-up of the great rebellion which has so long menaced the Nation's existence and defied its power. Neither in any part of Virginia nor in any one of the Southern States, can the rebels find a position so favorable for them as that which they held on the peninsula on which to try the issue of arms. They could bring into action here not alone their army, but whatever they had of a navy. They had not only their line of works extended across the peninsula from river to river, but, by land batteries, they commanded both of the rivers from each of their banks. They had their transports carrying supplies and reinforcements directly into their camp,—their gunboats to act as guards and supports,—the *Merrimac*, whose guns and the fame of whose invulnerability have echoed round the world; they were close to Norfolk, the military and naval arsenal of the South; they were within convenient distance of the whole Southern system of railroads; they had within call all the slaves of the densest Slave section of Virginia; in short, whatever there is in the South of men, munitions, supplies, labor, or facilities of conveyance, could be put to more efficient use at Yorktown than at any other point. The position could not be flanked, and the rear was entirely open. There can be no doubt, too, that here was the great bulk of the Confederated rebel army. Beside the levies from Virginia, we have certain knowledge that there were here troops from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and, no doubt, also from all the other rebel States. The conscription law, which has been in operation in Virginia and throughout the South for over a month, has forced into service nearly the whole white population capable of bearing arms; and as fast as regiments have been raised, they were sent post-haste, by rail and river, to Yorktown. To retreat from such a position, under such circumstances, is, in a military point of view, almost equivalent to giving up the campaign. At no other point is it possible for the rebels to bring into play one-half of the warlike agencies and facilities that were at their command here. Manassas itself was very far inferior as a defensive position to Yorktown. That drunken rebel sot, Magruder, spoke, for once, like an astute soldier when he said that "If they (the rebels) could not whip the Federals at Yorktown, there was no other place in Virginia where they could."

But still there is no doubt that retreat, hasty and secret, was necessary for the rebels; and if Mr. Jeff. Davis' fugitive negro coachman reports him aright, he was justified in expressing a fear that his whole army on the peninsula might be caught. During the few brief weeks that the National army was in front of Yorktown, it had constructed a series of most prodigious works from which to assail the enemy's line. We had, at the close of last week, fourteen powerful batteries and three redoubts within breaching distance of their walls, with parallels connecting the whole; and upon these various works not less than a hundred siege guns, some of them carrying one and two hundred pounds of metal, were mounted. As last week saw our offensive works all but perfected, there is no doubt that the beginning of this week would have seen the fire opened upon the rebel fortifications; and the military authorities were fully convinced, as was published in this journal no longer ago than Friday last, that within twelve hours from the time McClellan did commence the attack, he would have taken Yorktown with all its guns, and made all its garrison prisoners. So that while the retreat, or rather the rout, of the rebel army on Saturday night, must prove fatal to it, it would have been no less fatal for it to have remained where it was for a week or perhaps a day longer.

There is no doubt that it was the panic induced in the rebel ranks by the imminency of this overwhelming attack that caused their midnight flight. And there is no denying that their abandonment of their chosen and their strongest position was an awful defeat. They left nearly all their ordnance (71 guns,) their provisions and baggage behind them, in their haste; and even the wardrobe of their commanding General has been picked up. Such a disgraceful flight, coming immediately after the fall of New-Orleans, the fall of Fort Macon, and such a uniform series of disasters in every quarter, would prove destructive of the spirit of any army, and must particularly of such an army as that of the rebel Confederacy. It was the same army which only a couple of months ago retreated before the same General from Manassas; and detachments of it have been on a perpetual flight before other Generals ever since then. *Constant retreats are as fatal to an army as defeat in the field.*

Gen. McClellan is splendidly following up the splendid success he has gained. He had hardly routed them out of their works before he gave chase. The whole of the cavalry, light artillery and the infantry made after the flying foe. The command of Gen. Franklin, which, with singular foresight, had been put on board of transports all ready for this very service, were dispatched up the York River to West Point, some thirty miles above Yorktown, to cut off their retreat; and our gunboats have also gone up the same river for the same purpose, and it is said that the rebels on their line of flight will be within range of our fire. Skirmishes with the rear guard are already reported, and everything at present indicates that the pursuit will result in a capture. The public, the whole nation, waits [illegible] Richmond, our victorious columns will halt until they overtake it at that place, and there, before the rebel Capital, will bring to a bloody end this hideous rebellion and its Satanic conductors.

Dissolution of the Mexican Alliance.—Our last intelligence from Mexico dissipates all doubt as to the fate of the coalition and the future policy of Spain. Gen. Prim's nice sense of honor has restored his adopted country from a very awkward position, and given the death-blow to a most unholy alliance. At the conference which took place between the representatives of the three Powers, to determine, if possible, on some common course of action, the Spanish Commander-in-Chief showed from the Treaty of London that the Allies had no right to impose on the Mexicans an obnoxious form of government; that to do so, in the manner contemplated by the French, would be not only to abandon the original idea of the coalition, but to break faith with the head of the Republic, and that, rather than become a party to such an outrage, he was resolved to withdraw the Spanish troops from the country. Gen. Prim's arguments having produced no effect on the mind of the French Plenipotentiaries, that gallant soldier at once proceeded to make good his word, and, at the present moment, there is not, perhaps, a private of the Spanish contingent on Mexican soil. The Captain-General of Cuba, mortified at being withdrawn from the command of the expedition, was wroth, indeed, when he heard that the forces of Her Catholic Majesty were on their way to Havana, and, had he possessed the power, would doubtless have countermanded the retirement. The Spaniards in Cuba, too, shared in the feelings of the Governor, and denounced Gen. Prim as bitterly as if he had done something which reflected dishonor on Spain. But the die is now cast, the soldiers of Castille are fairly out of the dilemma in which they were involved, and no matter what view O'Donnell may take of his officer's conduct, he will hardly send the troops a second time to Mexico.

The retirement of England and Spain from the enterprise, having brought the anti-Mexican coalition to an end, we shall observe with curious interest the course France means to pursue, now that she has a clear field, and no impediment in her way. This is no longer a mystery. Straws floating on the political current have been latterly giving indications of her designs, and official intelligence at length proclaims them. During the conference which preceded the disruption of the alliance, the representatives of France declared that it was their determination not only to march on the Mexican Capital, but to enter into no negotiations with the Juarez Government; and the same diplomats, in their manifesto from Orizaba, notifying the Mexican Minister of the intention of France to at once commence hostilities, call the Liberal party an "oppressive minority," who would fain persuade Europe that they are the "sole element of order and organization that can be met with in the Republic,"—nay, they even tell Doblado that were Frenchmen to continue longer at peace with his party, they would be disregarding the wishes of their Emperor, and would "become involuntarily the accomplices of that moral compressure, under which the great majority of the Mexican people now groan."

This plain speaking of Napoleon's high functionaries leaves no room for question touching the policy which their master means to pursue in Mexico. He will be no patron of that "oppressive minority," nor of the tyranny under which "the Mexican people now groan." Juarez and his colleagues must descend from their high places, and make way for better men—namely, Almonte and Company. But whether Mexico will be rendered happier by the change—whether her Government will become more stable and more solvent under a despotic than a Liberal *régime*, is problematical.

Contraband Information.—One of our correspondents at Yorktown adds a postscript to his letter, dated on Saturday, May 3, at noon, to the effect that our pickets had been puzzled at encountering no pickets of the enemy during the previous night and morning, and adds: "A contraband, who has just come in, reports the rebels to have evacuated Yorktown." It will be seen that the news did not reach Gen. McClellan until the morning of the 4th, when the pursuit was instantly commenced with vigor. Nor is this the only instance where the loyalty and reliability of the fugitive slaves have been tested. Our armies have hardly taken a step without reliance upon the reports of the faithful black fellows, whose accuracy has been remarkable. Gen. Banks has had frequent occasions to acknowledge the value of these volunteer guides; and it is credibly stated that but for information carried by them to Gen. McDowell's officers, when they approached the Rappahannock, that important division of the army would have pressed forward and fallen into the hands of Gen. Gustavus Smith, whose rebel legions lay only a short distance beyond the river. The country will owe much to its African allies by the time the war is ended. Shall it pay the debt by giving them up to their vindictive masters, and to hopeless slavery?

Batteries Among and Around.—Gov. Morgan, attended by his Staff and a number of interested gentlemen, visited yesterday the various defences of the harbor. The result of the survey is represented as being in the highest degree satisfactory, the labors of Gen. Brown, Gen. Totten and Col. Delafield having already armed and prepared for any contingency the principal works, while the remainder are rapidly approaching completion. The principal harbor defence, however, escaped the notice of the party. Three months of labor will finish the Stevens Battery, upon which the Naval Commission has reported favorably; and that, once finished, small use will there be in stone bastions and guns on terra firma. If one such vessel be placed in the Sound and another at Sandy Hook, the harbor of New-York will be as inaccessible in war time as that of Cronstadt. We are not aware that any wall in the harbor fortifications would resist such hammering as the

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

The Cause of the Visit of the French Minister to the Rebel Capital.

The Rebel Leaders Warned that They Must Stop the Rebellion.

The Destruction of Cotton and Tobacco Discountenanced.

Guerrilla Fighting Reprehended as a Return to Barbarism.

The Union to be Restored on the Basis of the Constitution.

Washington, Monday, May 5.

The recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond has occasioned some speculation on the part of the public, but nothing like what the extraordinary character would have justified, among a people more skilled in Statecraft than ours. Such an event could not have occurred under like circumstances in Europe, without attracting the attention of all the Cabinets, and leading to immediate explanations on the part of those concerned. Suppose, for instance, Ireland in a state of rebellion, and the French Minister at St. James visiting the headquarters of the insurgents in the midst of the fray. Would not England have asked why he went, at all events, before he returned and resumed his amicable relation to the English Government?

The speculations of your contemporaries on M. Mercier's visit have, so far, been extremely superficial and absurd. His mission had a far deeper import than any one has yet publicly indicated, and it is well to let the people have a correct idea of it, that they may be prepared to meet the political necessities of their position.

And first, M. Mercier did not visit Richmond to look after the French Government's interests, for he is not a commercial agent, but a diplomatist.

Secondly, M. Mercier did not go to Richmond in the interest of the rebels. He could not, as an honorable man, have gone through the Union lines on a mission unfriendly to the Union; and he could not, as the representative of an honorable Government, remain at Washington plotting adversely to the Government to which he is accredited.

Then what did the French Minister go to Richmond for? The answer is this: To assure the rebels that the *Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations*; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral Governments; *that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fighting beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation impossible*; that a continuance of hostilities, by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guerrilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be simply a return to barbarism.

The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that *a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world*, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

At the same time, to save their honor and their existence as a free people, the French Emperor has assured them that civilized Europe will not approve the enforcement of any hard terms on them by the United States; that their society shall not be disorganized, their industry shall not be overthrown; their families shall not be impoverished by general and indiscriminate confiscations of their property; and that Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be held to a faithful observance of the programme with which he appealed to Europe for forbearance at the outbreak of the rebellion, to wit: *A restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved.*

The adoption by Congress of Mr. Lincoln's policy of voluntary and gradual emancipation by the Slave States themselves, with the recognition of the National Government, satisfies the conscience of European Governments, and the immediate overthrow of the institutions of the South by National power is condemned on the same grounds as they condemn the destruction of the present crops of cotton and tobacco by the rebels themselves. It is contrary to the highest interests of commerce, civilization and true philanthropy.

That M. Mercier would not make an important communication to the rebel Confederacy without instruction of the Emperor is certain. That the Emperor would not have such communication made without the knowledge and consent of the President and Mr. Seward is also certain. It follows, that the mission of M. Mercier to the Confederate Government is a voluntary office of the Emperor of the French for the restoration of the Union, on the basis laid down by the President and Mr. Seward, and gloriously vindicated by the armies of the Union. The President could not but consent and approve of M. Mercier's communication, because it involved no abatement on our part, no abatement of the demands of the United States Government for the unconditional submission of the rebellion, but sustained the President in his defense of the Constitution and Union in their original spirit, letter and integrity.

When M. Mercier returned from making his consultation at Richmond, some important events followed. He was home to Washington

On the other hand, the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond is followed by disaster and dismay for the rebels. Their Congress adjourns precipitately, leaving vituperative communications from Jeff. Davis, whom they call their "President," unpaid on their hands. They adjourn when the crisis of their rebellion, for weal or woe, is within two weeks of final decision. They leave in such confusion and haste, that the rebel papers of Richmond mock them for cowards and fugitives that will never return. The most recent news is the evacuation of Yorktown by Gens. Lee and Jo. Johnston; the first point for defence in the Southern Confederacy; and the retreat, in tumult and disorder, of the best army that Jeff. Davis has had in the field. The reason is, they are hopeless and demoralized. They have no future, and cannot fight except for the mere relief of escaping the chance of discomfiture in death.

On the disposition of the armies of Gens. Jo. Johnston and Beauregard, which Jeff. Davis can neither administrate nor prevent—for he is no longer the shadow of a power—the rebellion will be quelled, and the Union restored on the basis originally prescribed by President Lincoln, and endorsed by the insurgents by the French Government on a political and international necessity. The war will cease; Southern industry will not be overthrown, but gradually regenerated; the present cotton crop, and increased future crops, will enrich the commerce and manufacturers of the United States and the world, and France will share in the glory of the achievement.

Each hour of the immediate future, as it comes, will see reveal new confirmation of this reading of the Statecraft which is closing the rebellion, and doing it so fast as to leave as few traces of its existence as possible in the future domestic and foreign relations of the National Union.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

No further news has been received at the War Department from Fortress Monroe or Yorktown. The fleet of Flag-boats had probably been delayed by the storm which prevailed in that region.

Very little information has arrived by telegraph from that quarter, and nothing of an unfavorable character.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

The Slave-Trade treaty, for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, will be sent out to England on Wednesday's steamer from Boston.

This treaty is beautifully engrossed, sealed with a golden seal, and there are fifty signatures to it, and some of them are of a national character. It was sent to New-York, yesterday, by order of Mr. Rawson, of the State Department, and in New-York will be delivered to Capt. A. H. Foote, who has been selected as the officer to carry it to Lord Lyons to be by him sent to England. This honor was offered to Horace Waite, Esq., of Buffalo, who had to decline it. There is general pleasure here that Foote has received this compliment from the Government.

CONTRABANDS IN THE DISTRICT.

Another specimen was presented near the Capitol about sixty contrabands, of every age, sex and complexion, escaping under military escort to the seat of Government on Capitol Hill. They were from Culpeper County, Va., and about Fredericksburg, and were brought up last night on the steamer from Aquia Creek. It is noticeable that "Black boys" and "valuable girls" are few in these records of contrabands. They are mainly lame or diseased men, and mothers with infants and very young children, not easily run off by facing masters. These, we have reason to believe, are rapidly accumulating in the Capital, and seem to be maintained at the public expense, while people hire them. This is a very serious and proper drain upon the public Treasury, and we see no reason and no excitement that they should open a Ruby. This District bids fair to become a National asylum for pauper blacks.

TENNESSEE AFFAIRS.

There are at present eight full regiments of East Tennessee in the United States service, and about two thousand fugitives from that State, on account of their loyalty. There is a general desire on the part of Unionists in Washington that President Lincoln should appoint Wm. G. Brownlow a Brigadier-General, to lead a portion of our army into Knoxville.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of C. Maxwell Sherman as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was formerly an Gen. Pennypacker's aide, and was now Brigadier in Gen. Hunter's command. He is by birth an Italian. His history is romantic and eventful,—he having been in many of the political battles of Europe for the last 30 years, and is a learned American subject. Though 70 years of age, he looks to be not more than 50, and is justly esteemed an an adjutant officer.

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR KILLED.

A telegraph operator on the United States Military Telegraph Line, was last night killed by the explosion of a torpedo, placed by the rebels in the deserted telegraph office at Yorktown. Mr. Lawrence was a native of Springfield, Ohio, and was highly esteemed by his fellow telegraphers, and all who knew him. He was always among the first in volunteering to fill the post of danger, and his services in the United service will be painfully missed.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a general Bankrupt law.

Petitions also presented a petition asking that spirituous liquors be allowed certain newspapers.

Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution that the Military Committee inquire into the propriety of authorizing the providing of the sick allowing $100 in advance, honorably discharged, and to such widows as may have lost or hereafter may be disabled by wounds and discharged. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to limit the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals, with an amendment making the number of Major-Generals 34 instead of 30.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend the bill so as to limit the number of Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, hoped the bill would pass in this form. About 100 had been appointed in haste.

Mr. Chase, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought we ought to make the bill conform to the Constitution, and not recognize by name the appointments. The Chairman of the Military Committee (Wilson) thought the Brigadier-Generals are enough, and yet we refuse to pay the Brigadiers, because we have got three supernumeraries here, and have not sufficient strength to strike them out.

Mr. Wilson said he thought one hundred and fifty enough, but the President and Secretary of War seemed to think more were necessary.

Mr. Hale.—That could look to the country as if we were legislating for the salvation of the Brigadier-Generals, and not for the salvation of the country.

The bill was laid over.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill donating public lands to several States and Territories, which provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and public arts. Referred.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution to suspend all business under the act entitled "An Act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Western Department and Missouri their pay, bounty and pensions, etc." Referred.

He also presented a joint resolution in relation to an exchange of prisoners that humanity and sound policy require that the officers and men of the army and navy of the United States, held as prisoners by the forces now in arms against the authority of the Government, should be released from captivity by such exchanges as may be unofficial. Referred.

Mr. Hale moved to take up the resolution offered by him sometime since in regard to a debate in the Senate.

Rejected. Yeas, 17; nays, 22.

The homestead bill was then taken up.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Rep.,) was opposed to any bill which would at this time tend to deplete the Treasury and weaken the Government. We need all our resources, and if this bill would weaken them he was against it. But he (Pomeroy) contended that the public lands had produced no revenue for the last five years. There were land warrants already issued, which it would take seventeen years to finish up. The speedy settlement of the public lands would produce far greater revenue to the Government than any sale of them. He thought the Government had no right to speculate in the public lands. The history of the great monopoly of the public lands was written in and times all over the countries of the Old World. Thirty thousand land warrants cover the whole of Great Britain, while in Ireland two and a half millions of people are working on lands of which they do not own a foot. He urged the passage of this bill, because the first public lands sold for more than ever they cost, and the account can be closed with the Government without loss. The true strength of the Nation did not consist in the mere amount of money it could raise, but in the men—honest, God-fearing men. The true way to strengthen the country would be to give every man with a family a homestead. He demonstrated that through the tariff, a well o gentlemen family would pay double what would be the interest on a quarter section of land. He argued that the best way to secure freedom was to grant free homesteads to free men, who were worthy depositories of the principles of free government. He referred to the struggle in Kansas as on a small pocket edition of the present struggle, and freedom was secured to Kansas by free settlers. He also urged the passage of the bill, as a means of connecting the East with the Pacific Ocean. The pioneers were advancing westward now at an average of one hundred miles per year.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from W. C. Jewett, asking for the Constitution and popular sentiment to govern, through the restoration of the freedom of the Press; and for an position to European dictation, and for an increase of troops, and a reserve at the North to check increased European sympathy with the South.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill in relation to personal liberty.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) referred to the speech of the Senator from Delaware, (Saulsbury,) on Friday. He was sorry to hear the Senator predict the enslavement of the whole African race. The Senator took high ground above the negroes, but he would have to get rid of such sentiments as he expressed on Friday, or he would not keep ahead of the blacks. He was in favor of confiscation and punishment of the rebels—but he thought the bill before the House was not worth the paper it was printed on. He contended that we had no authority to pass such a bill, and ought to have no such authority. There was no such power in the Constitution. The bill assumes that certain persons have committed treason, and if they commit any more they shall be stripped of their property. Why not thus consistently take a man's property for any other crime. The penalty for crime ought to be visited on individuals only when convicted of crime. If we could by legislative act take away a man's property for rebellion, we might take away property for going to camp-meeting, if we choose to declare that a crime. He objected to the attempt to execute a penalty by legislative act instead of the judgment of a judicial tribunal. The bill, if passed, would punish a great many innocent, and let the guiltiest escape. He thought the guiltiest persons were not included in the bill at all. The Government owes to itself and to the people to punish the leaders of this rebellion, and that was all there is of it. He thought if there had not been a desire to do something to diminish the power of Slavery, or of those who hold slaves, no such measure as this would have ever been thought of. He was willing to vote for a bill to punish for treason after conviction for the offence.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said an indifferent person listening to the debates on this bill, might have thought there were two parties in the Senate, one striving to defend the Constitution and the other indifferent to it; but this was an absurd and impossible antagonism. There can be no such antagonism between those who love their country. There were four bills before the Senate, and substitutes and amendments making thirteen propositions, only two of which had ever been examined by the Committee. He was in favor of the bill which would do the most to crush out the rebellion. He contended that under the bill of the Senator from Illinois, no property was to be seized except, in the opinion of the President, it is best to do so. That certainly was not so severe as has been claimed against it. The bill of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Collamer) authorized the President to seize and sequestrate the property of rebels, and sell the perishable property, and hold the real estate till judicial proceedings were restored. He contended that the bill of the Senator from Vermont was decidedly the most stringent, for although like the other bill, dependent on the will of the President, yet it provides for taking all the property of all the rebels. As regards slaves, the bill of the Senator from Vermont frees all slaves of persons convicted of treason, and provides that the President may free the slaves of persons who continue in rebellion after a certain time, but does not propose to touch the slaves of the loyal man at all. He could not believe that under the Constitution we had the power to confiscate the real estate of a rebel longer than life time, and he did not believe the President would undertake to sell real estate under these circumstances, but hold it for the benefit of the Government.

Went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill indemnifying the people of Kansas for losses and depredations. Referred.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the punishment of treason and the more effectual suppression of the rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House passed the bill to provide increased revenue from imports and to pay the interest on the public debt, etc.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Frederick A. Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) immediately moved that the Committee rise, with an intention to move the postponement of the bill till the second Monday in December next.

The motion was lost by a vote of 34 against 61.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a speech in advocacy of the measure, and for immediate action.

The previous question was ordered on the bill, which was ordered to be printed, in order that the House might examine into the character of the amendments, and with the understanding that a vote shall be taken on the passage of the bill at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Adjourned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 793, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN, AND BATTLE NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—Will be intensely interesting Particulars.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Occupation—Fredericksburgh—Department of the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACON—With official documents and Letters from our Correspondents.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterline near Corinth—The War in New-Mexico, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—With exciting domestic letters and official documents—The Battle of Roanoke Mills.

CONTEMPT BY THE NAVY.

NEWS FROM KANSAS, CANADA AND UTAH—Very Latest.

THE IRON-CLAD NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from several sheets of which has interesting in the American matter.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Relative and General.

A number of the highest interest.

A Voice From YORKTOWN!

VOLUNTEERS,

Attention!

VOICE FROM YORKTOWN!

LET FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!

Read the following letter note received this morning from one of our brave soldiers now before Yorktown:

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq.,

No. 9 Maiden-lane.

May 1, 1862.

Sir,

As there are none of "Holloway's Pills" for sale hereabouts, I enclose an order, for which please send me the amount in your very valuable Pills without delay. If there is any postage or expenses, please deduct it, and oblige

Yours truly, in haste,

T. HANLEY, Asst.,

Ninth New-York Cavalry,

Before Yorktown, Va.

P. S.—Your Pills are famous for the cure of Dysentery, and I have no doubt that they will prove as efficacious in Chills and Fever here as they have in other divisions of the army.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,

No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Gen. McClellan and the Union Army Triumphant!

SO IS WHITE'S SPRING STYLE OF DRESS AND SOFT HATS.

They are pronounced by the best judges to be, for elegance, neatness of finish and durability, the only hats to attract attention this season. To be had only at WHITE'S, No. 214 Broadway.

Cassimere Suits, (Coat, Pants and Vest,)

AT

$24,
$20,
$18,
$15,
$14,
$12,
$10,
$18,
$20,

GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....$1 to $2
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....$10 to $14
EXTRA FINE BLACK FROCK COATS.....$15 to $20
BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.

$3,
$3 50,
$2,
$2 50,
$4,
$4 50,
$5,
$5 50,
$6,
$6 50,
$7,
$7 50,
$10,
$12,

CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,

$3 50,
$4,
$4 50,
$5,
$6,
$7,
$8,
$10,
$12,

At EVANS'

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

69

and FULTON-ST.

69

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measure now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

P. P. P. P.

PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

See advertisement in the Medical column.

The Great Pile Remedy.—If you are troubled with BLEEDING, BLIND OR ITCHING PILES, use DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is a certain and a permanent cure. Agent, No. 164 Bowery.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 2 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BOSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 4, John Boston, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, B. S. Walcott, Jr., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 163 Freeborn-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BAYNEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, Mrs. Hannah Bayneman, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, May 6, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. D. Lander, No. 108 East 28th-st. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

BAROR.—In this City, on Saturday, May 3, Nathan Barod, D. D., aged 84 years.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d st. His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend, without special invitation.

COBBY.—In Taunton, Mass., on Friday, May 2, of heart disease, Mary M. Cobby, daughter of the late John Cobby, of Anthony Morgan, on Jersey.

DODGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, W. E. Dodge, suddenly, Sarah Ogden Dodge, widow of the late David L. Dodge, in the 82d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 265 Madison-av., without further invitation.

DENNISTON.—In Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, Robert Denniston, Phebe Ann, widow of the late James Denniston, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Robert Denniston, on Wednesday, May 7, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

FOWLER.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Monday, May 5, Thomas J. Fowler, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 4, at No. 37 East 16th-st., Helen A. B., wife of E. P. Fowler, M. D., aged 29 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Funeral, during lie in the house on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. To be buried in Orange, N. J. Friends invited, without further notice.

GUEST.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at No. 114 Lexington-av., after a lingering illness, James H. Guest, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 47 years.

His friends, and the friends of his brother-in-law, Thomas Murphy, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st. (Rev. Dr. Cummings,) where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, May 5, of consumption, Mary A. C., daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Johnston, aged 18 years and 1 month.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st. and Strong-place, South Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 7th inst. Friends will assemble at the house of her mother, No. 182 2d-st., between 8th and 21st sts., New-York, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KNOX.—In Louisville, Ky., on Monday, April 28, William Knox, M. D., pronounced son of the late Rev. Dr. Knox, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of John Mason Knox, No. 40 Great Jones-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 6th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 2, Ann Miller, aged 32 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her husband, J. Southard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

MAYNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 3, Harriet Lawrence, infant son of David and Sarah Lawrence Maynard.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 69 Washington-st., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends invited to attend.

PRYNE.—In this City, on Monday, May 5, of the apoplexy, Thomas Pryne, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 Hester-st., on Wednesday, May 7, at 2 o'clock.

Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

PARSONS.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 5, Francis A. Parsons, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 Hester-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SAVAGE.—In Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., on Friday, May 2, after a lingering illness, Thomas Savage, aged 71 years, 9 months and 17 days.

☞ Schoharie County, N. Y., Papers please notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 311.—May 6, 1862.

20, 49, 41, 2, 7, 36, 45, 25, 37, 65, 32, 75.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 312.—May 6, 1862.

32, 57, 31, 23, 34, 15, 43, 11, 69, 60, 16, 51, 42.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 310.—May 5, 1862.

33, 66, 54, 65, 14, 12, 53, 29, 37, 8, 55, 1.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 87.—May 6, 1862.

11, 4, 10, 12, 50, 3, 13, 9, 10, 52, 63, 41, 39.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 466 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited purse.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then try JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucous which clogs them.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs and breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidences of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, at No. 240 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by druggists generally.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.

NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

The unquestionable superiority of the family medicines prepared by the Graefenberg Company (No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,) over all others has not only been proved by unbiased published testimonials from all parts of the country, and from every rank in life, but their continued success, while so many others fail, is substantial evidence that they perform all that they claim to do.

Two of the series demand especial notice, from their intrinsic value, and the universal prevalence of the diseases for which they are a certain cure. We refer to their

VEGETABLE PILLS AND UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, purge, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ON THE RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR, FOUR BOXES WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, ON ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably, cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female diseases, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession generally, in its ignorance, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement offers no exemption.

Price $1 50 per bottle.

☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS, FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONY.

MR. H. B. KINGSLEY—*My Dear Sir:* We feel it a duty we owe to the public to state that the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon is a medicine invaluable for complaints claimed under the head of Female Diseases. We have used your Graefenberg Medicine and have been greatly benefited thereby, so much so that were the price double, we would buy them. To the thousands of our sex who are suffering from weakness, we would recommend the Catholicon as a sure panacea. It gives strength to the system and enables each of the organs of the body to perform their appropriate functions.

MRS. W. CARTER,
MRS. E. M. WEEKS,
MISS C. SWORMSTEDT.

MEDINA, Ohio, March 1, 1861.

☞ The above-named ladies we are personally acquainted with, and know that for several years while we lived in Medina, they were great sufferers. Miss C. has been so badly afflicted that it was with difficulty she was able to stand upon her feet. After a bottle of Catholicon entirely cured her of her complaints. My wife received great benefit from this medicine. We recommend it to the ladies of this county as a safe and efficient remedy for the many complaints they are subject to.

JOHN WEEKS,
Editor Canfield (O.) Herald.

Address all orders to JOSHUA F. BAINES, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. Baines pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., *of New-York.*

A. D. 1862.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

$250,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY DELGRAFF & TAYLOR, No. 81 Bowery,

offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States,

FOR CASH,

Consisting of

ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Enameled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100.

All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT

Is prepared by combining

ARNICA FLOWERS

With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the

ACHES AND PAINS

That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.

RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,

Pains on the Side and Breast,

Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.

For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER.

Tested for 15 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in clothes, furniture and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

SOLD everywhere. Depôt No. 202 Broadway.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,

At 3c cents for 12 or more Sticks.

Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.

Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—A LECTURE BY JUDGE DALY.—The second of a course of lectures upon "The History of the Law of Nations," will be delivered before the students of the Law School, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on TUESDAY, May 6, at 5 o'clock, P. M., by Hon. C. P. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas.

Subject: *The Maritime Office of the Mediterranean in the Middle Ages.*

Members of the Board and the public generally are invited to attend.

CARPETING.—ONE-PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 15 Bowery, is selling Brussels, medallion, velvet, tapestry, Ingrain, Venetian carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, oil-cloths, table and stair covers, at very moderate prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 15 Bowery.

WANTED—AGENTS.

A VERY INTERESTING PAPER

BY

GEN. EDWARD STABLER,

WHAT WEEKS'S LATHERER.

What is now ready and the sale is all the Book alone

and Have Effects.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL $200,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the 2d inst., the following report was received, accepted, and directed to be published:

The Special Committee of Five respectfully report that they have assiduously attended to the duties reported to them in consequence of the defalcations of the late Secretary, B. I. Poole, and have had the assistance of an able accountant in investigating the Stock Ledger and the books connected therewith.

The examination has so far progressed that the Committee are nearly ready to advertise for an account of outstanding certificates, in order to have them verified, when a more complete report can be given.

A thorough investigation of the assets of the Company has been made to the 1st May inst., which shows the following results:

Bonds and Mortgages	$182,316 00
Temporary Loans	14,650 00
Bonds of the Corporation of City of New-York	10,000 00
Cash in Bank	4,236 81
Cash in Office	140 11
Real Estate	9,000 00
Accrued Interest	2,000 00
Premium due, (estimated	2,500 00
Total	$227,142 92

There are no claims for losses unsettled.

Due for rent, &c.....$257 00

SAMUEL WILLETS,
G. H. EVERETT,
HUMPHREY ARRAHAM,
E. W. FLOYD,
ANDREW FROMENT,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

PARTIES ABOUT TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING,
AND DESIRING AN OUTFIT AT
VERY LOW PRICES,

Can save 25 per cent. by purchasing at our establishment.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES

OF

SOME OF OUR LEADING ARTICLES:

French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
French China Breakfast Sets, 61 pieces	4 38
Breakfast Coffee Cups and Saucers, per doz.	1 75
Covered Butter Dishes, each	38
Dining, Dessert and Tea Services, in all 100 pieces, for	20 00
Cut-Glass Goblets, per doz.	1 00
Cut-Glass Champagnes, per doz.	1 40
Cut-Glass Wine Glasses, per doz.	1 00
Half-Pint Tumblers, per doz.	38
Fine Ivory Dinner Knives, per doz.	4 00
Fine Ivory Dessert Knives, per doz.	3 00
Fine Plated Ice Pitchers, each	5 00
Fine Plated Table Spoons, per doz.	3 50
Fine Plated Table Forks, per doz.	3 50
Fine Plated Tea Spoons, per doz.	1 75
Fine Plated Tea Sets, 4 pieces, per set	16 00
Fine Plated Tea Sets, finely chased, with initials engraved to order, per set	20 00
Fine Plated Castors, (6 cut bottles,) each	4 00

R. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 42 Park-row, New-York.

New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A correct selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 42 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CEDAR CAMPHOR, FOR MOTHS,

is, in one-pound packages, at 31, nearly double the size of a one-pound package of common camphor. Family boxes of 9 lbs. are furnished at 25. *It is CHEAPER, more durable and of a pleasanter odor—altogether more desirable than common camphor for defending furs and woolens from injury or destruction by MOTHS or bugs.* Right procured and trade supplied by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by New-York Druggists.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound will afford certain relief. Testimonials of cures have been issued, and published in the *Sun, Herald,* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and cross-examined any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1854, to the present time. Address W. S., Box No. 159 Times Office.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the failing off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

Nos. 128 and 131 Elizabeth-st., between Bond and Nassau, N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at

No. 19 Cooper Union, 24-av.

Contributions in money by

GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

MOTH! MOTH! MOTH!

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED IN UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE without removing the covers, carpets, bedsteads, &c., by J. J. West, 13th-st., near Broadway. M. HOONAN & CO., successors to W. Wagstaff.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No break-down, no stitching, simple, easy to operate, and not liable to get out of order. Call and see the machine. Send for a descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted. Address

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DRY GOODS.

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
(NEW-YORK HOUSE, LONDON.)
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Drugget, Stair Carpeting, Mats, &c.
ALSO, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Swiss Muslins, &c.
LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRY-GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT PER CENT.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
The Spring and Summer trade, in great variety,
AT RETAIL CHEAP.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Have opened in the very elaborate stock suitable for this
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Which they are offering at retail at a great saving to purchasers.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering in very new prints a right assortment of superior
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLIN, AND
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition a choice stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
In new designs and well assorted, purchased at the recent large auction sales, for sale much under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now upon a large and well assorted stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Which they are offering at moderate prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
RICH FANCY SILKS, at 50c., worth $1 75.
RICH SILK GRENADINE, at 65 cents.
NEW INVOICE OF FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, with SHAWLS to match.
At $6 50 for the Dress and Shawl.
RICH MEXICAN BAREGE,
At $1 50 the Dress.
200 SETS FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
From $1 75 to $3 50—worth over $6.
GREAT REDUCTION ON THE RICH LACES,
TO SELL OUT THAT DEPARTMENT.
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH JACONET, at 15 cents; guaranteed Fast Colors; quality of 50 cents.
LEGRAIN, No. 739 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

AVAST YOUR SAY THE BATTEN
BEFORE YOU BUY THE
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINE
SPRING MANTILLAS.
CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, FROM $3 50 UP.
SILK WALKING SACQUES, FROM $6 TO $50.
RICH SCARF MANTILLAS, FROM $10 TO $40.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
CARPETS ARE REVIVED TO CALL AND EXAMINE
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
NOW OPEN,
A full assortment of all the
LEADING STYLES,
at extremely low prices.
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES, (new shades,) at $3 to $5.
ALL-WOOL BROAD FRENCH CLOTH, (new shades,) $4 to $6.
RICH LUSTRE BLACK SILK SACQUES, richly trimmed, at $8 to $15.
Ladies who want a good quality, before will find our garments superior to those found in many stores at double our prices. Call at, and our prices we guarantee to be first-class.
W. R. PEYTON,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,
No. 374 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 251 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception, the largest and most reliable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
Mourning Dress Goods are recommended to an unusual length in Black and White Silks at 50c. per yard; also do. Black Silk Poplins, to which will be found many very desirable and Novelties no daily competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 251 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Invite attention to
FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIES at nearly half price.
COILS DE CHEVRES in Black and White Checks,
MOSAMBIQUES, GRENADALINES and DE LAINES.
MADAGASCAR, CHECK and STRIPE MOHAIR.
KIRKONS GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
STRIPE SHAWLS, CHECK SHAWLS, SUMMER SHAWLS, in great variety at very low prices.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

AT PEYSON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 374 Bowery,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! In White Quilts, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings.
ALSO
AT PEYSON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 374 Bowery,
BROCHE, STELLA, CASHMERE, and SEPHYR SHAWLS, at GREAT SACRIFICE, from the LARGE AUCTIONS during the week.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
SPECIAL SALE
OF
BLACK SILKS!
(Notwithstanding the heavy tariff) BLACK SILKS at lower prices than they have been sold in many years. We have all widths, from 22 to 40 inches wide, from 50 cents up; also, MANTILLA SILKS, with
W. R. PEYTON,
No. 374 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

ENGLISH HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
VERY BEST MAKE.
R. H. MACY & CO.'S
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 494 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
LADIES' FRENCH NEEDLEWORK LINEN SUITS,
VERY FINE GOODS, AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
1,000 pcs. EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS
FROM AUCTION, MUCH LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
HIS STOCK OF FINE PARIS FLOWERS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FULL ASSORTMENT OF CURTAIN MUSLINS, LACE DRAPERIES,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

A NEW FACTOR FOR THE LADIES.
SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.
We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of one of the best French talent, for the successful cleaning of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!
Silks, Barages, Delaines, &c., &c., dyed as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.
Only one office in New-York; no office in the City of Brooklyn.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
Office—Nos. 4 and 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York, and No. 6 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

RICH LACES, &c.
MILLS & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
will offer on TUESDAY, the 6th inst.,
Black Lace Veils for $2 50 worth $4.
Black Lace Veils for $3, worth $5.
Black Lace Veils for $4, worth $6.
And a large variety of other desirable goods, to which they invite the attention of customers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waiter; she has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived in the best of families and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 38 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and to sew by children, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and do plain sewing or assist with children; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 341 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing or chambermaid and waiting; has City and country reference; have no objections to the country. Can be seen this Monday and Thursday, at No. 1,236 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, who has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 106 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 159 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. The best of reference. Call at No. 132 7th-av., fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in taking care of children; the other as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent laundress; would like to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 271 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., for two days, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would assist in the waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 323 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASSIST IN the washing, or plain sewing. A very respectable young woman wishes either of the above situations in the country. Is thoroughly competent to fill either of the above situations. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left, to a Protestant. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 134 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would prefer to go out of the City. Address, for two days, Box No. 1,223 Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City references can be given; also no objections to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 328 7th-av., corner of 20th-st., up one pair of stairs, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a very neat and highly accomplished girl; as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent and of obliging disposition; refers to her last employer; will hire at moderate wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. (late Manning & Co.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the care of children. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived for over three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; knows her duties thoroughly; is well recommended; will endeavor to please her employer. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 324 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 49 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Would not object to assist with washing and ironing. She has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 320 7th-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman with a reference of three years, desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity. No objection to go as nurse and plain sewer. Will be found thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 376 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call for two days, at No. 351 Greenwich-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. Can can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference from her last place. Call, or address No. 344 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant, who speaks English well, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 136 3d-av., 4th floor, back room.

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[illegible]

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P. P. P.
PERRYOVE PATENT PREPARATIONS.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of corrective, curative and preventive remedies, in the form of a complete, pure and pleasant vinaigrette, or perfumed vial, to be carried in the pocket, ready and reliable for use by the sick or well, in the office, counting room, or family. Any one can carry it, using it when and where he pleases, without exposure, inconvenience or publicity. Any lady can use it in the presence of her friends, or in the cars, or in church, without the slightest exposure or inconvenience. It is simple, elegant and effectual. Any lady or gentleman can use it, without exposure, inconvenience or publicity, and with the most decisive, lasting results. It is a complete, pure, and reliable remedy for nervous and sick headache, nervous prostration, nervous irritation, and all nervous diseases. It is a most powerful and reliable remedy for all female complaints, and for all diseases of the urinary organs. It is a most powerful and reliable remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, including neither irritation or pain. MANY testimonials. One bottle carried in the pocket, or used in the office, lasts a long time. One bottle carried in the pocket, or used in the office, lasts a long time. One bottle carried in the pocket, or used in the office, lasts a long time

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

What the English Think of the Capture of Island No. 10, the Advance on Yorktown, and the Battle of Shiloh.

The Great Volunteer Review in England.

THE IRON-CLAD QUESTION IN FRANCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 12th ult., arrived at this port late last night. Her advices are three days later.

The *China* arrived at Queenstown April 21. She experienced severe easterly weather.

Nothing had been heard with regard to the steamer *Trabuco*, which was chartered for the conveyance of military stores to Canada. Great anxiety is felt as to the fate of the steamer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Volunteer review at Brighton on Monday last was a fine affair. About 30,000 volunteers took part in the evolutions, which continued during other maneuvres a sham fight. Lord Cardigan commanded, and was surrounded by a brilliant staff. The *Times* says: "Never before, in the long and terrible history of war, was an attempt made to place an army of 20,000 men in the field, and to undertake military operations with them at a point fifty miles distant from that which they quitted the same morning."

The International Exhibition progresses rapidly, and no doubt exists as to its being opened on the day appointed.

The *Royal Sovereign*, which is being converted into a cupola, will have a powerful "beak" below the water line, so that she may be used as a ram.

FRANCE.

Orders have been given to the Minister of Marine to hasten the construction of the iron-cased floating batteries in the French dock-yards. The following floating batteries are to be launched next month: The *Tonnante*, the *Foudre*, the *Foudroyante* and the *Fructueuse*. These batteries are to be armed with fourteen guns each.

The small gunboat, in the shape of a torpedo, which was built in the Seine, has been moved down to Assnières, to try experiments with artillery.

A dispatch from Rome of April 21, says:

"The Court of Appeal in this city has reversed the judgment of the Court of Paris, in the case of M. Mirès, on all points. M. Mirès has been entirely represented and set at liberty. M. Sauzet's appeal has been rejected."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"Thirty-six Bishops, nearly one-half the total number in France, have notified to the Minister of Public Worship their intention of repairing to Rome, in compliance with the summons of the Pope. No impediments will be offered to them by the French Government."

The Japanese Ambassadors have given orders for French produce to a large amount, to be repaid by produce sent from Japan, to consist chiefly of raw silk and cotton.

The wheat and flour markets of Paris were unchanged.

There was a considerable amount of business transacted at the Havre Corn market last week. American Spring Wheat 30f. to 31f. 50c. the 100 kilos. New-York Flour 31f. 50c. to 32f. the 95 kilos; Ohio, 36f.

Trade in Paris was not so good last week. Symptoms of distress are seen in the streets.

The Bourse was firm and animated on Monday.

ITALY.

The Bishop of Fano has been arrested by order of the King's Prosecutor.

Advices from Rome confirm the news that Gen. Gozzo has ordered the arrest of Garibaldi, one of the original chiefs, and the seizure of 100,000 cartouches, horses and 400 uniforms for the brigands.

Garibaldi has received from his eight hundred strong staff, will proceed on his mission of founding the Italian Association in the Italian towns.

The Pope gave a solemn benediction in the Vatican on April 20. The whole of the French and Pontifical troops attended.

The Clergy of Lecce have sent an address to the Pope, praying His Holiness to renounce the temporal power and to bless Italy. The address bears no signatures.

The King left on April 18 for Naples.

The Prince of Capua died on April 21.

The Italie announces that a French squadron has received orders to repair to Genoa to escort the King to Naples. An English squadron has received similar orders.

DISTURBANCES AT CRACOW.

A telegram dated Cracow, April 17, says:

"A military patrol was insulted yesterday in this city, being assailed with stones. One soldier fired, but the rest, without the word of command being given, discharged their firearms in the air. No person was hurt. The cause of the disturbance was the arrest of a man for singing prohibited songs."

SAXONY.

The official Dresden *Journal* announces that the King has sanctioned the accession of Saxony to the Prussian-Prussian Commercial Treaty, and that an extraordinary sitting of the Diet will be held, in which this measure will be submitted for approval. The same journal states that no communication whatever has been received from the Austrian Government since the conclusion of this treaty, as has been asserted by some German papers.

HERZEGOVINA.

A telegram from Paris says:

"According to a dispatch received here from Turkish sources, the insurgents of the Herzegovina were beaten in the late engagement near Mikitch. Dispatches from Bagy, a town that magnifies skirmishes between the Turkish troops and the insurgents and Montenegrins, took place April 17, 18 and 19. Derwisch Pasha has entrenched himself in Mikitch.

In the battle which took place last week between the Turks, Derwisch Pasha and the insurgents and Montenegrins, the former lost 30 officers and 300 men, and the latter four hundred men and several officers.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from Calcutta of March 31 says: Shirtings unchanged. Mule Twist active. Indigo unchanged. Copper firm. Saltpetre quiet. Linseed firm.

Exchange, Bank's credits, 2s. 0½d.

Freights quiet.

A dispatch dated Canton, March 15, says: It is rumored that the rebels intend to attack Foo-Chow-Foo.

Tea active. Total export 64,081,000 lbs.

Exchange on London 4s. 8½d.

A telegram from Shanghai of March 7 says: Tea dull. Silk advancing. Exports to date 53,200 bales. Exchange on London 4s. 1½d.

Freights for tea 100s., for silk 140s.

THE RECENT NATIONAL SUCCESSES.

English Views of the Surrender of Island No. 10, the Battle of Shiloh, and the Movement Against Yorktown.

From the London Times, April 22.

The tidings of a great battle fought in America, and the report of tens of thousands slain, wounded and captured, comes to spur our flagging interest in the transatlantic civil war. The indecisive and uncertain character of the last six months had induced the English public to wait with patience for ultimate results rather than to follow with sustained fascination of the contest. The general impression, we think, has been that the mere fact of numerical superiority, the mere taking of numerical superiority upon different points of the coast, the advance of transport, pushing their way up great rivers, and the further concentration of our great fleet, have made, of a sudden, or must in time, put an end to the resistance of the Southern States, yet no sudden or decisive result could be anticipated, of this great character, such as the surrender of Island No. 10 and the capture of the villages and strongholds of Leesburg, which is now the theatre of war. Hitherto only the pawns have been moved to and fro, and the important Confederate pieces had been driven back upon the board, and the important Federal pieces had been worked into a position for attack. A few pawns had been taken on either side, but we had for the most part begun to wait until some great energy of the queen or some desperate thrust from a knight should recall us to the table and give an anxious interest to the game.

At last this has happened. The *China* brings us news of three great events. The first seems to be clear enough. On the 7th inst. Island No. 10 is surrendered to the Federal gunboats. The Mississippi, therefore, is to this extent clear of Confederate obstruction, and the gunboats of the Federals can descend the great river until they meet with some new impediment, or, if they think it wise to trust themselves so far, until they gain the neighborhood of New-Orleans. The Federal services boast that a hundred steam guns and six thousand prisoners have been captured upon this island. Putting aside these numbers, which experience teaches us to distrust, the probability is that the loss of the Confederates was very great upon the capture of so important a position. So long as they shut themselves up in forts on the coast or upon navigable rivers this must be the result. It was a principle even of old-fashioned warfare that all fortifications may be taken with a given force and in a given time. With the great superiority possessed by the Federals in ships, stores and artillery, this becomes a much more rapid certainty; and in the present relative conditions of the two navies, we may take it for granted that when the Confederates give battle at a point which can be reached by ships they must be beaten. We do not pretend to measure their tactics in defending these river forts. We cannot tell what the exigencies of their general plan of defence may demand, or what the value to them may be of a few days' check of the invaders. It may be that the siege artillery and the garrison of this island in the Mississippi were profitably sacrificed to the delay the defence obtained. The South is no doubt fighting off for the moment when the greatest of all reinforcements shall come. In two months Gen. Summer will take the field with Fever and Ague as his auxiliaries. It may be that the Confederates act advisedly in holding posts where they must be surrounded, and bombarded, and captured; but the result can never occasion any surprise. Island No. 10 was at last taken without the loss of a man on the Federal side, and the success was therefore, of course, *attained by superior artillery and a distant bombardment.*

The second affair is by no means made so clear to us by its result. It seems that Gen. McClellan, "with from 100,000 to 150,000 men"—it is remarkable with what ease our Federal friends have learnt to toss about high numerals when speaking of men or dollars—had at last come up with a Confederate army. Advancing from his point of debarkation he had reached the neighborhood of Yorktown, on the mouth of the York River, and he there discovered the Confederates intrenched in a strong position, extending two miles in length, armed with heavy batteries, and with low and swampy ground in their front. The army of the Potomac, instead of advancing upon Richmond by land, is now advancing upon the east of the Confederate entrenchment from the coast, and if the army of Manassas is still to defend their capital, we might expect that it would do so as far from the sea and the river as possible. However, nothing decisive had been done. The Federal General was still bombarding the Confederate position, and this event hangs in suspense.

The great fact of this mail is, however, the battle which lasted two days, and which we are asked to believe has put 55,000 men *hors de combat*. It is a large chessboard we are looking down upon. This battlefield is far away from the island fort in the Mississippi, and from the peninsula upon which Gen. McClellan has planted himself. This third great achievement regards those German volunteers from the Western States, who, deriving, perhaps, a superior efficiency from the habits of drill they had acquired in their old country, first turned the tide of victory toward the old Stars and Stripes. The captors of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson have been for some time advancing along that frontier line which separates Tennessee from the Southern States of Mississippi and Alabama. The invaders have held chiefly to the valley of the Tennessee, which is in those parts a broad river, often spreading into lakes. In that country and on the banks of that river there are many ambitious little villages which affect high-sounding classical names. There is a swampy little place calling itself Athens, and another called Sparta. Carthage is not a great way distant; and, although no map yet published contains it, we are ready to believe there is a Corinth somewhere in this classical neighborhood. Here it is the great battle was fought. The meagre accounts we have, come exclusively from the Federals, and therefore it is not unimportant to find they admit that the attack was made by the Confederates under Gens. Bragg, Beauregard and Jackson, and that the Generals had succeeded in concentrating a superior force against the Federal position. This superior force numbered, we are told, 80,000 men. The inferior army of the Federals was driven back, and the first day was one of victory to the Confederates. But during the night the defeated army was reinforced, and at day-break it attacked the victorious Confederates, and in their turn drove them "back to Corinth." Many of the Confederates were, it is said, cut up by the Federal Cavalry, and we are assured that Gen. Jackson was killed and Gen. Beauregard wounded. This is a very strange story. It was a Federal victory, and yet the Federal Gen. Prentiss was captured. The Confederate Generals Bragg, Beauregard and Jackson commanded the positions of the Confederates, and yet Gen. Beauregard was wounded! But the number of killed and wounded is the most extraordinary of all. Out of an army of 80,000 Confederates the estimated loss is 25,000! and out of the victorious army of Federals, originally much less than the Confederate force, but perhaps reinforced to an equality, the loss is 20,000! These are proportions unheard of in any battle since that of Thermopylæ. It may be so. These Americans nowadays have all become suddenly thus desperate and bloodthirsty in their encounters; but we would rather wait for less hasty details before we venture to speculate upon the results of such a battle as this. We have seen so many great victories melt away like morning mists that we learn to estimate probabilities before we accept them as historical.

From the Times, of the 22d.

The great battle of the Tennessee seems to deserve the fame which has been claimed for it. Divesting it of its spangles and blue fire, the simple fact comes out in sufficient grandeur. There was a two days' conflict between two very considerable armies.

It was a drawn battle, and the first creditable encounter on either side which has taken place during this war. We have too much blood relationship with these men on both sides, *although the South are more purely English than the others*, not to wish that, if they will fight, they may fight well. Apart from the facilities which the great navigable rivers give to a powerful invader, this would be a great Confederate victory; for to an invader under the ordinary conditions of war, a check is defeat, and defeat is ruin. But all former rules of warfare are set at nought in this strange New-World struggle. When naval supremacy can be made available many hundred miles from the sea, and an army can be sustained in the midst of a great continent by supplies brought by steamboats from depôts hundreds of miles distant; and when gunboats can run up and down throughout that continent, and take part in every battle that happens within cannon-shot of a river, the laws of European tactics do not apply. With such facilities in the hands of the Federals, Gen. Grant may be able to afford even such victories as those he claims on the Tennessee. But we should be very much mistaken if we thought that this affair is calculated to bring the war to an end or to discourage the Southern people. *Already it had given us far more apprehension than hope in the North*; and it will be seen from a private telegram which appears in another column that reports were rife in Baltimore of new achievements by the *Merrimac* and a repulse of McClellan at Yorktown. These are probably but indications of a state of public feeling not very confident of an early consummation of the great Southern conquest.

Financial and Commercial News.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Monday. At the Bank the demand for discount was moderate.

The amount of gold taken to the Bank on Monday was £61,000.

London, Tuesday Evening, April 22.

The English funds opened at the steady prices of Saturday, and remained without alteration to the close. Consols being quoted 93¾@94 both for money and account.

At the Bank there were scarcely any applications for discount.

About £96,000 was taken to the Bank to-day.

In the foreign Exchanges the rates were a shade higher.

In American Securities there was a slight reaction in Atlantic and Great Western bonds, and a rise in Illinois Central and Erie Shares.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 21 AND 22.

A large business was done on Monday, and the sales exceeded 15,000 bales, 5,000 on speculation and for export. Prices ¼d. ⅛ lb. higher than last Thursday.

MONDAY—April 22.

Business only moderate, and the sales don't exceed 5,000 bales, 2,000 on speculation and export. Prices firmly maintained.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, APRIL 22.

There was a fair demand for WHEAT at the prices of this day week. FLOUR continued. OATS dearer. BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS unchanged. INDIAN CORN—There was a great deal offering, and 30s. 6d. could not be exceeded for prime mixed; white, 32s. @34s. 3 quarter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

COTTON—Sales, for two days, 20,000 bales; middling fair, with an upward tendency; but prices 1/8 higher. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.

The sales to-day reach only 5,000 bales, with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—BREADMEAT.—Spring & Co. and WAREHIL, Hall & Co. report Flour quotably and steady; Wheat firm and unchanged but quiet; red Western 10s. 3d.@11s. 3d.; red Southern 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d.; white Western 12s.; white Southern 12s.@12s. 3d. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed 30s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef heavy; Pork dull; Bacon quiet but steady; Lard steady at 48s.@48s. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE.—Rosin quiet; Common, 10s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 40s.@42s. Sugar dull. Coffee, no sales. Rice inactive. Ashes quiet and steady.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light with $622,155 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia and Central and South America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the California mails and treasure—$622,155.

The news from California has been anticipated, and that from the United States of Colombia, and from Central and South America, is of little importance.

The specie list of the *Northern Light* is as follows:

Allen McLane	$6,000	J. Heller Bros	$12,000
Order	12,778	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	11,000
R. Patrick	65,200	E. Bulkley & Sons	4,000
S. Grandesler	10,000	Schelle Bros	24,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.	4,000	Jennings & Brewster	14,000
Order	10,000	Nat. Marine Ins. Co.	3,000
M. O. Roberts	4,000	T. B. Newton & Co.	9,237
C. H. Grant & Co.	4,000	Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	8,148
W. Heller & Co.	11,000	De Witt, Kittle & Co.	19,400
Jas. Patrick & Co.	12,000	G. B. Chase	7,000
Westabler Bros.	22,200	Jennings & Brewster	14,000
Belmont & Morrell	12,000	W. J. Farrell	3,000
J. Hunnewell	6,000	Wm. Hammond	8,000
F. Naylor	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	222,000
H. Cohn & Co.	27,100		
J. H. Coghill	5,000		
Total			$618,488

From Aspinwall.

James Hale	$1,184	Eiben & Munoz	$54
Parsons & Pettit	560	Handy & Hoadley	463
Order	550	Jos. F. Joy	$2,000
C. Durand	870	Colgate & Hoffman	1,120
Total			$7,700
			$622,188

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Rumored Submission of the Insurgents in the Provinces of Pasto—The Panama Massacre Commission, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, April 27, 1862.

We have no news from the interior of the country, the Bogota mail not being due till the 4th of next month. By way of Ecuador, we hear, however, that Gen. Florez and Don Garcia Moreno, the rulers of the latter country, have sent an agent to the Province of Pasto, adjoining Ecuador, expressing to the Governor of that province the displeasure of the said rulers at the war the people of Pasto are making on the Government of Gen. Mosquera, Provisional President of this Republic, and threatening them with interference if they continue it. Report also says that the Pastusos, on this intimation, laid down their arms. Another report says that President Mosquera has got the country into a war with Venezuela, but this is not credited here. We have a report, also, by way of Quito, that Gen. Arboleda had been defeated and taken prisoner by Mosquera's forces in our State of Cauca, which may or may not be true.

I notice in the papers of Panama, as well as in those of Peru and Costa Rica, articles highly eulogistic of the "just decision" come to by the Panama Massacre Commission lately in session at Washington, that Americans domiciled in Panama have no claim under the treaty for damages suffered by them, but must look to the laws of the country in which they reside. The tone of some of these articles, particularly the one in the official paper of Costa Rica, would lead one to fear that, now the wholesome restraint which has been kept upon these minor States has been removed by the cited decision, they will be less careful than formerly to respect the rights of Americans among them. England has always acted on a contrary principle. In fact, the swift justice always exacted by the British war-ships on this coast for any offence against domiciled Englishmen, has left them with the most perfect assurance of security for themselves and property, and will give them a great advantage in business over Americans. It appears that the Cabinet of the Tuileries has lately assumed the American ground, which is certainly a strong indication of its correctness, as France has never been charged with neglecting the interests of her subjects abroad. But, nevertheless, the decision of the Washington Commission is considered a great hardship by Americans here, and is very sullenly acquiesced in.

The news of the splendid victory of Corinth was received here with great rejoicings by loyal Americans. The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* fired a salute of 34 guns on the 23d in honor of our late victories, and the Consul at Panama entertained "all Americans who loved the American Union" during the forenoon.

Joseph Hawes, Esq., of Portland, Me, editor and proprietor of the Panama *Commercial Bulletin*, died at Panama on the 21st inst. of dysentery. Mr. Hawes was well known in San Francisco and New-York as a business man, and in those cities, as well as in Panama, had many warm friends. He leaves a beautiful and accomplished wife, who is a native of this city, and two interesting children.

Señor Gabriel Ospaña, of the firm of Plazas & Ospaña, wealthy bankers and merchants of Panama and Guaquil, goes to New-York on the *Northern Light*, and from thence to Europe, to extend the operations of his house. Henry W. Berringhaus, of the large Panama house of Berringhaus, Hermanos & Co., also goes by the same vessel to New-York and Europe, on the same errand. Mr. Tero. J. de Sarla, another Panama merchant, formerly United States Vice-Consul here, is likewise a passenger.

We have in port only the U. S. steam frigate *Savanac* and H. B. M. ship *Devastation*.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Quiet in Ecuador—The Presidency of Peru—The Troubles in Bolivia—Affairs in Chili, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, April 27, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Bogota* arrived at Panama on the 22d inst., from Southern ports. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to April 2, Lima and Callao to the 14th, Guayaquil to the 17th, and Bolivia to the 6th of April. The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* brings dates from Guatemala to the 10th, Salvador to the 12th, Nicaragua to the 19th, and Costa Rica to the 16th of April.

ECUADOR.

Everything is quiet in Ecuador, and business very dull. No doubt the quarrel between that State and Peru will be amicably settled by British arbitration.

The American steamer *Persuana*, of about 300 tons, running between Callao, Paita and Guayaquil, came in contact with the Peruvian brig *Apurimac*, between the latter two ports, and was badly injured. It will cost $3,000 to repair her.

PERU.

All the political cliques are anxiously waiting the sessions of the Electoral College, which is to meet on the 4th of May, to designate the successor of Gen Castilla in the Presidency. Although Gen. San Roman is undoubtedly elected, there are several others who hope, by persuasion or otherwise, to thrust him aside or keep him out of the College, and many suspect that Castilla himself will get up some plan to hold on. It is quite probable the military will decide the fortunes of the day.

Don Juan Falso Melgar has resigned the post of Minister of the Treasury, and Castilla has appointed Don Juan Alfonso Ferrario to the place.

The amount of guano exported from the Chincha Islands during the month of March, was 15,000 tons, all to Europe. In February, exclusive of 14,000 tons, all to Europe in 17 ships. In March, 19,000 tons went to Europe in 19 ships, and none to the United States.

Exchange on England 48½ guano per ton, Bordeaux company.

BOLIVIA.

Gen. Melgarejo Castro, on the Government side, was killed in the late attempted revolution at Puno. The Revolutionists had possession of the town. Gen. Pando marched from La Paz against the rebels on the 20th of March, and would no doubt be victorious over them.

CHILI.

President Perez had returned to Santiago, the capital, after a visit of six weeks to Valparaiso. He had "given his sanction and granted the means" for the establishment of a high school in Valparaiso. The project of building docks for Valparaiso is likely to meet with success.

The different railways in Chili are progressing rapidly. The shares in the Caldera and Copiapo Railroad fell for fifty per cent premium, which fell as a great incentive to make other lines. Sixty-seven miles of the Valparaiso and Santiago Road will be in operation by July.

One hundred and twenty-five of the Indian chiefs of Arauco visited President Perez at Valparaiso, and it is hoped the visit will have a tendency to stop their further outrages on the frontier settlers.

Ex-President Montt is to be tried for sending out of the country several prominent revolutionists, three years since, on the British ship *Lector*. Sir Stanton, The master of this ship was prosecuted in England for taking away the prisoners, and judgment rendered against him. Ex-President Montt is at present President of the Supreme Court.

The fire on the British ship *King of Italy* was extinguished after she reached the port of Valparaiso, no material damage having been done to the vessel, but her cargo, consisting of wool and tallow, from Australia, was much damaged by fire and water.

The French iron-cut-battle ship *Bapard*, from Montevideo for the coast of Mexico, was so much injured in a gale in the Straits of Magellan that she had to go back to Montevideo for repairs. The French frigate *Diement* was at Valparaiso for the coast of Mexico.

Government is asked to contribute $150,000 a year for ten years, toward the establishment of a Steaming Line in the Straits of Magellan. The petitioners engage to carry the mails from Port Monit to Montevideo, connecting thus with the British European steamers.

Working in the Copper mines had become slack, in consequence of the overstock of ore in England. A new Silver lode, or vein, which promised to be very rich, had been discovered near the town of San Antonio.

Business is increasing throughout the country, and money is easier. Large shipments of new flour are being made to Europe and to Peru. Prices had not changed since my last report. There is no rice in first hands in market. Retail prices from $8 00 to $11 per quintal. American lumber, from Boston, sold at $38 per 1,000 feet. Barley, $1 65, cash. Copper in bars, $19, cash. Freights to England and Hamburg, £4 to £4 5s. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 45½@46 pence per dollar. On United States, 10 per cent nominal.

RIO PLATA.

News from Buenos Ayres is to March 1. Gen. Mitre had agreed that Gen. Urquiza should be respected as Governor of Entre-Rios, but the papers urge his banishment in violent language.

The Government of Buenos Ayres had ordered twenty steam gunboats in England, each to carry one 60-pounder rifled gun, and two 36-pounders.

A large and expensive Custom-house is to be built in Buenos Ayres.

The Province of Buenos Ayres alone is computed to contain over fourteen millions head of cattle, three millions of horses and twenty-seven millions of sheep.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There is no news of importance from the Central American States. In Honduras things had settled down quietly, with Casablanca, Vice-President, acting as President, after the assassination of Guardiola.

In Nicaragua a party of Americans were exploring the Guanacasta gold mines, and think favorably of them.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica had nearly all gone to the coast for shipment. It was quoted at $13 to $13 60 per quintal in Punta Arenas. The crop amounted to between 85,000 and 91,000 quintals.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

American Anti-Slavery Society, Dr. Cheever's Church, Union square, 10 o'clock A. M., and evening.

American and Foreign Christian Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 10 o'clock A. M.

New-York Sunday School Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union. Sermon by Rev. H. M. Scott, of Cincinnati, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

Evening, 7½.—Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, Academy of Music. Several speakers; singing by 300 children; music by Seventh Regiment Band. Persons from abroad who are attending the Anniversaries can obtain tickets without expense by calling at the Mission, No. 23 New Bowery.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A fantastic drama in four acts, called "Reason and Folly, or Life in Paris," was produced at this theatre last evening. It is stated that it has been adapted from the French especially for Miss Keene; if we are not mistaken, Mr. Charles Selby was the original translator, and the piece was produced in London some years ago, Madame Celeste performing the principal part. No doubt Miss Keene has curtailed and added to Mr. Selby's translation, but has not improved it. Beyond this the piece is not worthy of mention.

A Correction.—The American Tract Society of Boston holds its anniversary to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., not 4 P. M., as has been erroneously stated, in the Academy of Music. Addresses will be made by Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry Ward Beecher, T. L. Cuyler and J. W. Alvord.

American Medical Skill.—A South American medical journal (*La Sociedad*) pays a high compliment to the American medical profession. Among our occulists and aurists it ranks Dr. Lawrence, of New-York, as one of the very first, and says that his treatment of diseases of the eye and ear is the most practical and philosophical yet known. It then goes into a lengthy description of the mode of treatment by the inhalation of certain chemical vapors, and quotes a number of the Doctor's most successful operations, illustrating its arguments. *Albion.*

(Advertisement.)

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, ALBUMS, AT LOW PRICES. BOOKS, STATIONERY, STEREOSCOPES AND MANUFACTURERS.

Pebbles.—We have, after much anxiety, succeeded in discovering new sources for the supply of the finest crystals which are the best lenses for the preservation of the eye. BECKER BROTHERS,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Commodore Foote is beloved by the country, but the general head is of still more value. Said head never looks so well as when surmounted by one of Knox's inimitable hats from No. 212 Broadway, and each individual masculine head in this City is going thither to be adorned. Knox for the rebels, and Knox for us.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hazazus's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hazazus & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

The new play, "Flowers of the Forest," was well received yesterday at Barnum's. It will be played again to-day, and this evening the infant orator, Commodore Nutt, &c., will also be seen.

(Advertisement.)

The Great National Dog Show.—Read advertisement under amusement head.

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Judge McAllister and wife, S. Davidson, Rev. J. McAllister, Judge J. S. Hager, J. J. Le Count, R. W. Le Count, S. O. Powell, J. A. Smith, Lieut. Brooks, U. S. A., H. Wathelee, J. H. Blythe, A. Johnston, J. Carmichael, Mrs. Freeman, W. O. Platt, A. D. D. Dickney, Dr. Eckert, U. S. N., Lieut. Williams, Mrs. Wright and daughter, Mrs. Wright, Miss Morton, Mrs. J. R. Simmons and three children, Miss Everett, Mrs. Thomas Maguire, E. S. Crocker, H. Anslee, wife and family, O. Oberle, D. Garcia, Miss Garcia, M. Aguilloe, L. Dazer, E. Fox, J. Miralla, F. Martina, H. Birmingham, S. Polack, J. Jackson, R. Brown, F. De Sabla, Capt. Dougherty, A. L. Washburn, Mr. Quiroz, Mr. Eaale and wife, Mrs. Fisher, J. J. Cowell, Mrs. Lopez and son, R. Del Sal, H. Gedemann, J. S. French, Dr. Middendorf, M. Montalvo, J. Norton, R. Gallegos, A. Jimenez, J. Salazar, Dr. Guier, Mrs. Wallace, sister and family, H. P. Beasley.

By steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg—G. Nesling, G. Scriner, E. D. Lowry, J. Dyer, A. Ries, F. Diez, Wm. Kahler, Marie Fuegel, F. Trapp, G. Hally, Wm. Saulner, lady and son, Wm. Sugler, Chr. Fischer, F. S. Salzman, T. Mahlie, T. A. Marquardt, Albert Marquardt, Mr. Bigman, Louis Schumann, Mr. Hinrichsen and lady, Mr. Fuch, Mr. Hinrichsen and lady, Mr. Bigman, Louis Schumann